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SIXTEEN PAGES - TWO RIVALS

## Plane parts request nixed by Washington

By Bob Lebling

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — President Carter's decision to turn down Saudi Arabia's request for advanced F-15 fighter jet accessories was an eleventh-hour political maneuver aimed at winning the support of American Jewish voters in next week's presidential election, campaign analysts said.

The president's surprise move, which he revealed in an interview, went against the recommendation of two of his top foreign policy aides: National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, sources said.

Previously the Administration had planned to present the Saudi request to Congress after the Nov. 4 election. The Kingdom has asked for refueling equipment and bomb racks for the 60 F-15 fighters it has purchased from the United States.

Informed diplomatic sources here have expected the Administration to press hard for Congressional approval of the equipment opposed by Israel, which claims the equipment would give Saudi Arabia the capability for long-range air attacks against the Jewish state.

President Carter ignored the advice of Brzezinski and Brown, who favored the sale, and listened instead to his campaign advisers, who have been worried about the president's growing unpopularity among America's Jewish community.

According to a series of eight recent public opinion polls by the New York Times and

CBS news, the president stands to carry less than 40 per cent of the Jewish vote nationwide in next week's election. In 1976, Carter won 64 per cent of the votes cast by American Jews.

Carter and his campaign organization consider the Jewish vote crucial in a number of important states, including New York and New Jersey. While Jews make up less than three per cent of the U.S. population, they are concentrated in key cities and tend to vote in higher proportions than other ethnic groups.

Carter and his Republican opponent Ronald Reagan have been trying hard in recent weeks to win over Jewish voters who are defecting from the campaign of independent candidate John Anderson, no longer regarded as a viable contender for the presidency.

In his interview Friday with a reporter for RKO General Broadcasting, Carter said: "There will be absolutely no change in the assurance given to the Congress in 1978 by Secretary Brown, acting under my instructions, on the sale of F-15s to the Saudi Arabs.

"In accordance with those assurances, we will not agree to provide offensive, capabilities that might be used against Israel. Carter said his decision obviously included bomb racks. The president's statement on the F-15 accessories was initially ignored by the U.S. news media. But White House staffers pointed out to reporters the importance of the interview.

## Arafat, Belgrade leader meet

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat discussed the Middle East, the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and other international issues with Yugoslav President Cvjetin Mijatovic Monday officials said.

Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who arrived for a visit to Yugoslavia Sunday, met Mijatovic after addressing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) general conference here.

He told the 152-nation conference, set to end Tuesday that Western powers were trying to impose cultural slavery on poorer countries through their domination of communications media.

Arafat accused the United States of giving Israel political and military help in its defiance of U.N. resolutions and said Israel used sophisticated weapons to attack Lebanon.

## U.N. discussions on Namibia falter

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 28 (LAT) — U.N. negotiators have failed to win a firm commitment from the South African government to implement a proposed U.N. formula aimed at ending guerrilla warfare and bringing independence to Namibia.

Informed sources said that five days of talks here late last week in South Africa's capital have not broken a stalemate on the issue. Undersecretary-General Brian

Urquhart and his negotiating group returned to New York to report their failure to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

A demand for selective economic sanctions against South Africa is expected to follow, initiated by the African bloc in the General Assembly. Similar demands have been made before, but this time the call is expected to have added weight.

### Carter's struggle

## Can the 'common man' hang on in U.S. politics?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — As a little-known peanut farmer and former governor of Georgia who became president of the United States, Jimmy Carter seemed to personify America's cherished myth that anyone could aspire to the White House.

Carter offered himself as an outsider who would bring new ideas to a Washington that was out of touch with America: a God-fearing man of the people, who would "give America a government as good as its people."

Chastened by negative public ratings of his performance and the difficulties of running a country at a time when war and peace played see-saw with each other, a less idealistic but increasingly pragmatic Carter campaigned in 1980.

Many have doubted Carter's competence

as a leader, but few have disputed his genius for winning elections. Waging a long and initially lonely campaign in 1976, he asked America "why not the best?" and narrowly defeated incumbent Gerald Ford.

When Carter stared last year that he would "whip" Sen. Edward Kennedy, it sounded like mere bravado. But Carter did.

In the early days of his term, Carter cultivated a folksy image.

Jimmy, never James.

When he traveled outside Washington, he carried his own luggage, stayed in private homes and insisted on making his own bed. He wore blue jeans in the White House and lured reporters into family baseball games in his home town. He is a born-again Southern Baptist who reads

the Bible and prays on his knees.

While Americans consistently regarded Carter as a decent man, the public's trust in his ability to lead fell to an all-time low of 19 per cent in 1979 according to an Associated Press-NBC News poll.

The seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran last November, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a month later, brought a patriotic surge of support for Carter. Claiming the stress of those crises, he refused to campaign personally against Kennedy.

Kennedy accused Carter of hiding behind the hostage issue, and attacked his economic record of rising inflation and unemployment. Carter attacked Kennedy's character, indirectly reminding Americans that the Senator had panicked in a car accident at Chappaquiddick, Mass., and that a young woman had died.

When an aborted rescue mission in the Iranian desert on April 25 failed, resulting in the death of eight Americans, Carter's chances of winning re-election looked dismal. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance resigned in protest.

Amid the shambles, Carter declared the hostage situation had become "manageable" and that he could return to personal campaigning. He later said "manageable" was a poor choice of words, and critics noted that his return to the hustings came just in time for the final primary election campaigns against Kennedy.

Carter started the general election campaign far behind Reagan, who also made Carter's economic record his key issue. Carter fought back to make the race a virtual dead heat by depicting Reagan as trigger-happy warrior with simple-minded ideals.

As president, Carter remained an outsider in Washington, battling repeatedly with a Congress controlled by his own party. Congress killed his tax and welfare proposals and nearly killed his plans to

reorganize the government. It answered his calls for military spending cuts with bigger military appropriations.

It was in foreign policy that Carter claimed his greatest accomplishments: the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the establishment of full diplomatic relations with China, the pending SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union, the treaty relinquishing control of the Panama Canal and the support of black-majority rule in Zimbabwe. But there were doubts about his competency in allied capitals, so much so that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing staked out independent policies.

The Camp David Accord of March 26, 1979, failed, for all its fanfare, to bring peace in the volatile Mideast, with the question of Palestinian autonomy the main stumbling block.

SALT II also plummeted. When Soviet troops entered Afghanistan last winter, Carter called it "the greatest threat to peace since World War II" and asked the U.S. Senate to postpone consideration of the pact. He imposed a partial grain embargo on the Russians and led a 60-nation boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Candidate Carter in 1976 promoted a

global campaign for human rights, cuts in military spending and nuclear arms reductions. He told Americans to get over their "inordinate fear of Communism."

Stung by Soviet aggressiveness, Carter became an advocate of greater military spending and new weapons systems. But

Continued on back page.

Kingdom cites Qaddafi attacks

## Ties with Libya cut

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with Libya Tuesday because of the Kingdom's concern for Islam against the attacks of the Libyan leader, Muammar Qaddafi.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said that Qaddafi's attacks continued unabated and it was intolerable when he began to spread lies against Islam and particularly against one of its main pillars — the pilgrimage.

Qaddafi had earlier last week told a mosque congregation in Libya that it was useless to go to Mecca for the pilgrimage and incited bloodshed in the holy places of the Kingdom. He alleged that the holy places were being occupied by American troops and that American warplanes were circling the holy sites during the performance of the pilgrimage.

The presence of nearly two million pilgrims, including several thousand Libyans in the holy sites did nothing to deter him from making these allegations publicly.

"Saudi Arabia had been quite patient with President Qaddafi," the statement said,

for this reason, the statement went on, and because of its sense of Islamic responsibility

over the deployment of the American radar planes the AWACS, and then on the pilgrimage, had evoked strong reactions by the government and the people. King Khaled had sent him a telegram emphasizing the Kingdom's need for the planes to protect the country and its holy places.

While the Islamic people continue to seek peace and unity and while the Arabs continue their confrontation with the Zionist enemy, the statement added, "Qaddafi comes out with one of this false and baseless allegations against one of the pillars of Islam, the pilgrimage. It is impossible to remain silent while he continues to sow doubts about Muslim rituals."

For this reason, the statement went on, and because of its sense of Islamic responsibility in the defense of Islam and resistance to any atheistic ideologies, the Kingdom decided to sever diplomatic relations with "the ruling regime led by President Qaddafi."

Saudi Arabia will, however, continue to uphold its brotherly relations with the Libyan people, the statement concluded.

Qaddafi's attacks on the Kingdom, first

over the deployment of the American radar planes the AWACS, and then on the pilgrimage, had evoked strong reactions by the government and the people. King Khaled had sent him a telegram emphasizing the Kingdom's need for the planes to protect the country and its holy places.

By opposing their deployment, Qaddafi echoed the objections of other enemies, the King said, and turned himself into a "speaker-head" against Islam and the Muslims.

The World Muslim League, the ulema, the press and the public hit back at him in a continuous stream of denunciation.

**Group named to mediate in Gulf war**

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 28 (AP) — The 94-nation non-aligned movement announced on Monday the formation of a seven-member "goodwill committee to build a bridge of good faith" between warring Iran and Iraq.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said Cuba, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Zambia, India, Pakistan and the Palestine Liberation Organization would serve on the committee.

Malmierca flew into New York after visiting Iraq and Iran where he said he sought "to find a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the conflict" between two "non-aligned and brother countries."

In an address to the non-aligned movement's 34-member coordinating bureau, he said he had met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sept. 24 and Oct. 10 and with Iranian President Abolhassan Banisadr on Oct. 4 and 20. He said he had carried personal messages to them from Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the non-aligned movement.

Malmierca said "the results of those meetings have shown us the usefulness of continuing our efforts."

The coordinating bureau, with the consent of Iran and Iraq, agreed last Tuesday to set up the committee and authorized the PLO's U.N. observer, Zehid Labib Terzi, and Cuba's U.N. Ambassador Raul Roa to determine the members of the committee.

Terzi told reporters the committee would consist of cabinet ministers. He said he thought ambassadors from its member countries would meet here Tuesday to discuss the next step.

Malmierca told the coordinating bureau, "The imperialists seek to profit from the protraction of the conflict to strengthen their military presence in the area and this entails the risk of their intervention."

He named no countries, but added, "Those who sincerely want to see time end of the hostilities should not meddle in the affairs of the countries in that region, should not build up their military presence in the area, and should remove their fleets from the region."



## Shunning historical VP role, Mondale becomes top adviser

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — When he was chosen as Jimmy Carter's running mate in 1976, Sen. Walter F. Mondale wanted a promise that he would not play a purely ceremonial role.

He won the commitment, and Carter kept the promise. As the nation's 42nd vice president, Mondale and Carter established a working relationship which is unique in U.S. history.

Mondale, 52, is one of Carter's closest adviser. He receives the same briefing papers given to Carter, he is welcome to stroll into the president's office whenever he wishes, and the two men usually confer several times a day.

Carter once told an interviewer: "I don't know anything that's been more gratifying than to have Fritz as vice president."

Mondale has returned Carter's trust with unflagging loyalty. He spent more than 100 days campaigning across the country for Carter's renomination while Carter, pleading the stress of the Iranian hostage crisis and the Soviet intervention

in Afghanistan, stayed in Washington. If Mondale has ever disagreed with Carter, those disagreements have been kept private.

Mondale was one of the few key people in the Carter Administration with long experience in Washington.

At 32, Mondale became the youngest attorney general ever elected in Minnesota. Aided by his close relationship with the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Mondale turned to national politics in 1966, winning the first of two terms in the U.S. Senate.

Mondale was chairman of Humphrey's losing presidential campaign in 1968, and once thought of running himself. But in 1974 he was the first man to drop out of the 1976 campaign, saying he lacked the "overwhelming desire" needed to win the nomination.

Mondale's sense of humor and easygoing manner were effective tools in the Carter campaign, but Mondale also scored with sarcastic attacks on some of Ronald Reagan's more outrageous statements of years past.



*By Council of Ministers*

## Qaddafi attack noted

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Monday briefed a two-hour session of the Council of Ministers on Saudi Arabia's contacts and efforts to close ranks in the current political circumstances.

Cabinet Spokesman Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, information minister, said that the meeting discussed in detail the campaign launched by Col. Muammar Qaddafi against the Sharia (the law of the Koran) and the Holy Prophet.

### Research center receives thanks for annotated map

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd have congratulated the Pilgrimage Research Center of King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah for the annotated map they issued on Mena during this year's pilgrimage season.

The map was also admired by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and Interior Minister Prince Naif, according to the director of the center, Sami Angawi, quoted by *Al-Medina* Tuesday.

The map was particularly helpful to officials because Mena area changes every year as a result of the development and improvement programs underway, Angawi said.

To work out the map, an aerial picture of the area was taken on the third of Du-al-Hijja and was reproduced the same day in standard size with the help of the technical editing department of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. A roving team from the university then gathered field information while using maps provided by the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments. The team transcribed the information it collected on the master map.

### Urea production up

DAMMAM, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Fertilizers Company (SAFCO) produced 263,387 metric tons of urea from 1/1/1980 to 25/10/1980, with an increase of 22,146 tons over the same period last year, according to the company's director Said Khayat. The company has gone beyond previous predictions and its production till the end of the year is already sold in advance.

### prayer times

Wednesday Mecca Medina Nejd

Fajr	5:08	5:12	4:38
Ishraq	6:27	6:29	5:59
Dhuhr	12:12	12:12	11:39
Asr	3:28	3:26	2:54
Maghreb	5:50	5:47	5:15
Isha	7:20	7:17	6:45

George Marinos

### Hotel VIP arrives

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — George Marinos, vice-president area manager of the Sheraton management corporation, arrived here Monday on a visit to the Kingdom's Sheraton hotels.



Prince Mohsen

### Mohsen sends thanks

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Medina Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Abdul Aziz thanked Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie, minister of pilgrimage and endowments, in a reply to Sheikh Abdul Wahab's congratulatory message on the end of this year's pilgrimage. Prince Abdul Mohsen said that it was every individual's duty to make his best effort in serving the pilgrims.

Interior Minister Prince Naif, chairman of the higher pilgrimage committee, expressed his gratitude in a cable sent to Sheikh Abdul Wahab. The pilgrimage and endowments minister sent a cable to Prince Naif thanking him for the efforts of the ministry's personnel. The members of the ministry were performing their duty by serving the pilgrims, Prince Naif said.

### Endowments officials end Islamic conference

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The committee entrusted with following up the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Endowments and Islamic Affairs wound up meetings here Tuesday and adopted the agenda of the forthcoming conference slated for 14-16 Jumad Al-Thani in Amman.

The session opened Monday under Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie and Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al Harakani, secretary general of the Muslim World League and Safwat Al-Sagha, his assistant, as well as Kamel Al-Sheriff, the minister of Waqf and Islamic affairs in Jordan. The meetings were also attended by Gen. Am. Shah, Indonesia's minister of Waqfs and Rafiq Natsha, the PLO representative to the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, Tunisian Interior Minister Idris Qiqi left for home Tuesday morning after performing the pilgrimage.

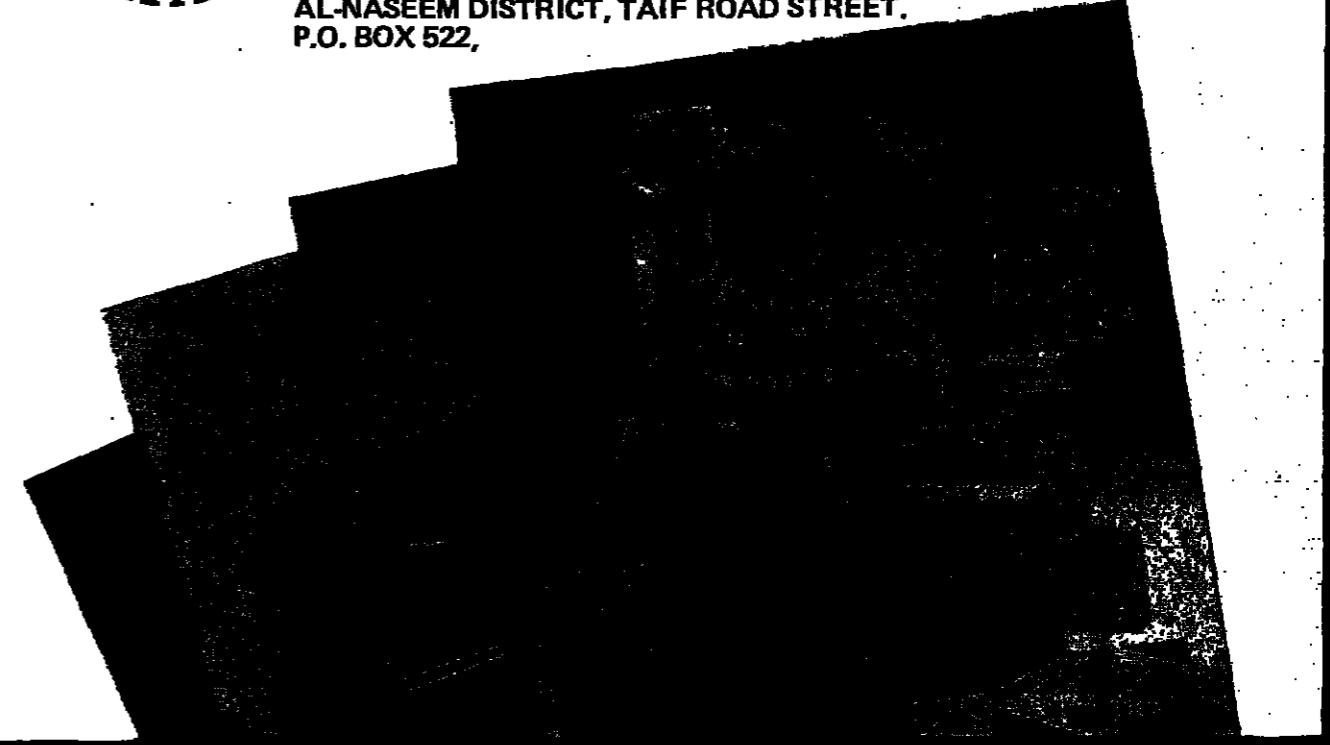
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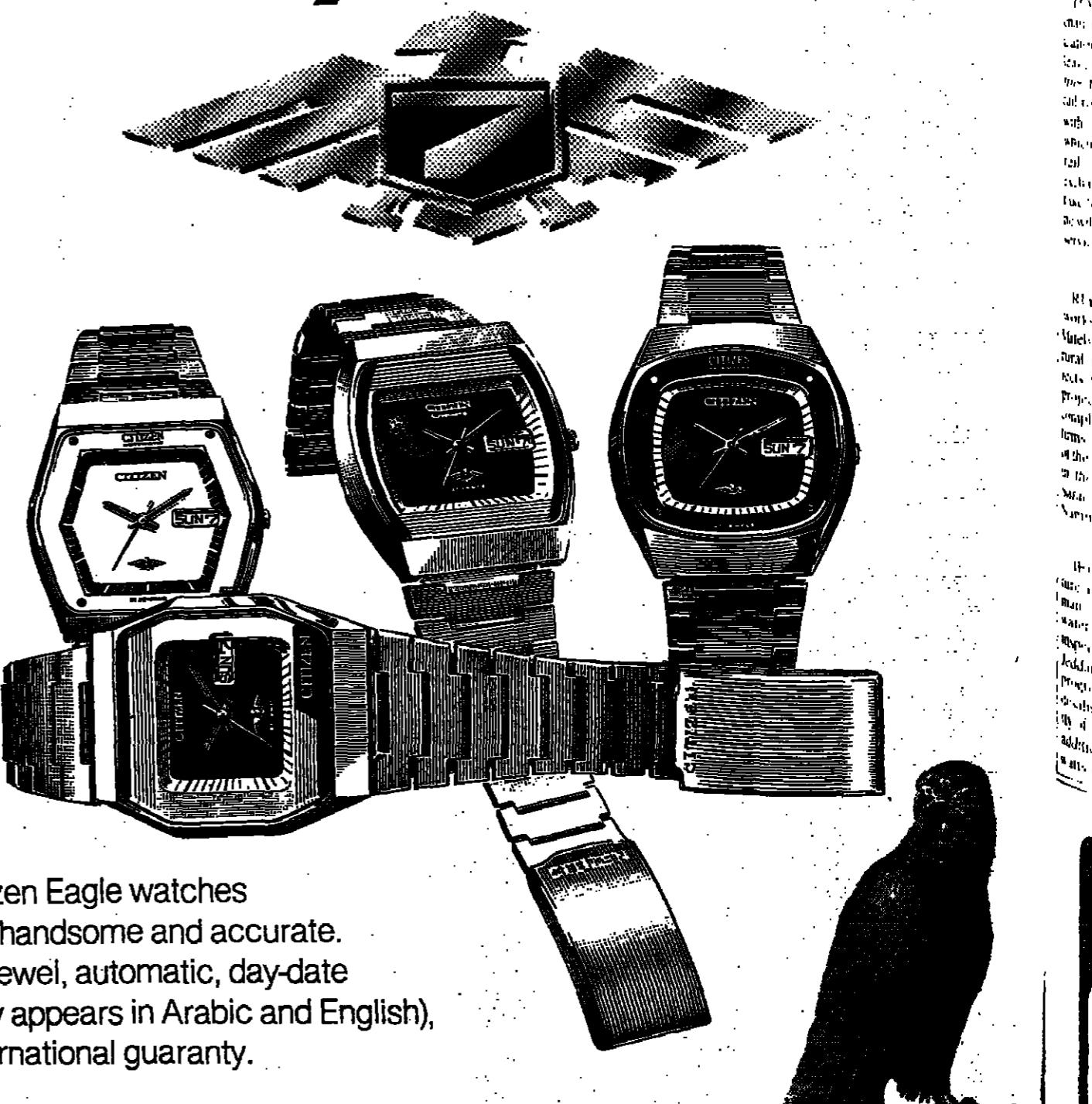
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**Saudi Arabia receives commendations**

## Qaddafi critics continue attacks

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Arab and Islamic officials from various countries continued to denounce Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi's attacks against Islam and Muslims.

In statements published by *Al-Bilad* newspaper Monday the officials strongly condemned the calumnies of the Libyan president and commended King Khaled's speech to the pilgrims and the call for Jihad to liberate Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories.

The statements were made by Dafullah Al-Hajji Yusouf, the Sudanese minister of education; Mahmoud Haroun, Pakistan's minister of interior; Idris Oqqa, the Tunisian minister of interior; and others.

In Beirut, Lebanese papers continued to

### Identity cards recalled

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Saudi holding more than one national identity card were called upon to surrender the latest one they obtained to the nearest branch of the Civil Sams department.

The Ministry of interior fixed a three month deadline and said those who will turn over their extra identity cards will be exempted from punishment.

### BRIEFS

Farrug cable Khaled

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Ahmad Farrug, secretary general of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), an off-shoot of the Islamic Conference, cabled the organization's thanks and appreciation to King Khaled, Monday, for the care and facilities extended by the Ministry of Information to information media delegations taking part in the Hajj season. He particularly expressed his gratitude to the King for the live television transmission of the pilgrimage rituals to the outside world.

Jizan gets social insurance

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The General Social Insurance Organization will set up a branch office in Jizan to apply the social insurance system in the area. The office will be the eleventh to be opened by the organization. There are four main offices in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, and Abha and seven branches in Mecca, Medina, Qasim, Haifa, Jubail, Tabuk and Jizan. The offices serve some 1.5 million subscribers along with their families.

Bangkok line-opens

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Saudia, the Kingdom's national carrier, will operate a new direct air service twice a week between Riyadh and Bangkok. The two flights to and from the Thai capital will be on Wednesday and Saturday every week.

Exhibition to open

DAMMAM, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Arts Committee will open the Third Collective Plastic Arts Exhibition at Al-Nimir Hotel here shortly. More than 24 artists from the Eastern Province have contributed to the exhibition with a number of works expressive of life in the area.

Shuhail to depart

DAMMAM, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The chairman of General Rail-road Organization, Sheikh Faisal Al-Shuhail, will leave here Saturday on tour of three countries for talks on mutual cooperation on rail road service. Shuhail will start his tour with a 24-hour visit to Pakistan during which he will hold talks with officials on rail road service cooperation and exchange of information. The tour will take Shuhail to India and Australia where he will inspect the progress in the rail road service.

Public awards given

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Public works and Housing Minister Prince Miteb, acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, approved award of five projects totalling to SR17.42 million. The projects involving municipal and village complex works were awarded to national firms. They include temporary asphalting of the streets of Mujawira village complex in the Southern Region, and streets in Sarat Ubsidah, Taithith, Mahael and Nammas.

Desert plants inspected

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, chairman of the saline water conversion corporation, made an inspection tour of desalination plants in Jeddah Tuesday. Dr. Al-Sheikh inspected progress of work at the fourth phase desalination project that will have a capacity of 50 million gallons of water daily. In addition, it will produce 500,000 kilo-watts of electric power.

condemn and denounce Monday the oral assaults of Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi on Islam's holiest shrines.

The weekly *Al-Ekhbaria* (Monday) said it strongly regretted the suspicious and biased campaign launched by Qaddafi against Saudi Arabia, which works for the unity of Muslims and advocates dialogue in the Islamic world.

The paper expressed its astonishment with regard to Qaddafi's call on Muslims that they should stop performing pilgrimage, "which is a heretic innovation that cannot go unanswered."

The magazine wondered why should the shrines be involved in political feuds and hoped that the colonel would come back to reason and endeavor for the unification of Arab ranks instead of indulging in side battles.

The evening paper *Sada Lebanon* (Echo of Lebanon) also denounced editorially the calumnies and lies preferred by Qaddafi in his Eid-al-Adha speech. It said that the colonel disregarding the important events plaguing the Muslim world to engage in such slander campaigns and publish hallucinations about an alleged takeover of the Kaaba and Mecca. People's attention should rather be drawn on the liberations of Palestine, the Golan heights, Jerusalem, Sinai, Gaza and the West Bank.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Yusuf Al-Mugairif, a former Libyan ambassador in New Delhi and an ambassador in the foreign ministry, resigned from his post in protest to Col. Qaddafi's terrorist activities inside and outside Libya.

In a statement published *Al-Bilad* Tuesday, Muqairif strongly condemned Qaddafi's daring attacks on the principles of Islam, the holy Koran and the Prophet's Sunna. "Nobody could predict the conditions in Libya, and the future if Qaddafi's rule, that jeopardizes the stability of neighboring countries and humanity as a whole, continues in power," Muqairif said.

Despite early differences with Qaddafi's regime, Muqairif held his post in hope of participating in righting the rule, the former

### Ministry reaffirms

### hotel name ruling

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Commerce Ministry's Hotel Department reiterated Monday that it will not allow the use of foreign names for hotels in Saudi Arabia. It issued a statement saying the Arabic language is rich enough to provide suitable names.

A ministry spokesman said that all requests by investors wishing to use foreign names for their hotel projects have been rejected. The rejection came despite the fact that some of them already wrote foreign names on their hotels to place the ministry before the fait accompli. "When the latter will apply for a license, they will be compelled to select Arab names," the spokesman stressed, adding that they will be allowed, however, to add the names of the foreign firms that run the project if they wish.

### Comment

By Dr. Abdullah Hussein Bassalamah

*Al-Bilad*

Frequent car accidents are one of the major causes of death these days. If death is lenient, the victim is seen losing some of his limbs and becoming a handicapped person. But life for such a miserable person must not stop; it must go on like the life of someone who lost the lower part of his body and the left arm in a traffic accident.

Despite the fact that he virtually became a half-bodied man, he used to smile, laugh and devote much of his time to literary and political subjects.

After regaining consciousness, he said, "I found that what was lost was more than what had remained of his body. He felt grieved and cried and wished he had become nonexistent, for he thought that life was measured through the flesh and marrow of the body. But one day he realized that God wanted him to live even though with one-third of the body left."

With the passage of time, the psychological crisis and the physical shock eased down. He regained self-confidence and strengthened his belief in his Creator, then began a new life. His first feeling was that he found himself a completely different man having accustomed himself to the new situation. He said he used to feel miserable because he compared himself to others, but finally he convinced himself that he has to live with what is left of him.

It was a matter of gratification that he still could speak, hear and feel things. More significantly, he was still blessed with a thinking mind and a head which, at one time, he had wished to be crushed like the other parts of his body. The man proved that life is not as we imagine it in bone and flesh. It is an embodiment of thinking, happiness and an ability to use the senses and the remaining parts of the body in such a way as though nothing is lost. Life becomes more pleasant when one derives contentment from the will of God and thanks Him for the blessed life.

ambassador claimed. Apparently, as Qaddafi's arrogance lost all the values of legality and reason Muqairif said he reached the turning point.

He accused the Libyan president of hanging innocent Libyans shooting tens of heroic officers, murdering youths inside prison cells, assassinating Libyan citizens through mercenaries in some of the world's cities.

Muqairif he resigned and had joined Qaddafi's rule opposition for establishing a state in which every citizen be entitled to their dignity, rights and beliefs.

In the meantime, the Sudanese peoples council chairman, Al-Rashid Al-Taher Bakr, strongly denounced Qaddafi's allegations against the Kingdom and his attack on the Prophet's Sunna and his disrespect for Muslims. The Sudanese official said the Saudi government's efforts witnessed at the pilgrimage was a great thing that deserves admiration.

Taher expressed his regret for the irresponsible actions of Col. Qaddafi, and said that his comments on the holy places would not be said by a Muslim or an Arab.

Moroccan Ambassador Muhammad Al-Arabi Al-Ilmi, made a similar statement and described Qaddafi as an "irresponsible person." "Nobody can tell his motives or judge him," the ambassador said. He praised the Kingdom's services to pilgrims. "Saudi Arabia should be thanked for its great services and not savagely attacked," Ambassador Ilmi said.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Saleh ibn Muhammad Al-Najidi, assistant chairman of the Eastern Province courts, dismissed Qaddafi's calls to suspend the pilgrimage as "nonsense and baseless." "Defying the Sunna means denying the holy Koran. Muslims are unanimous on considering the Sunna a second source of Islamic judiciary," he said.



## Educators to discuss regulations

DAHHRAN, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Arab Gulf Education Bureau's 30th session will open here Nov. 8 to discuss coordination of educational policies of Gulf states. During the four-day meetings, organized by the Ministry of petroleum and Minerals of Dahhran, the bureau will consider projects and regulations implied by the situation of higher education in member countries.

The delegates also will discuss issues related to coordinating the potentials of universities in member states. Uniting the admission policy of universities and transfer of students between them, will be discussed in addition to other issues regarding higher education in the region.

The session also will debate the drawing of a unified draft for the scientific degrees structure of universities staff and their titles. The delegates will lay down a schedule for exchange of visits between the universities of member states, and a program for cultural, scientific and sports meetings among them.

The bureau will discuss coordination among higher studies institutions in the Gulf states, and review the situation of higher studies. The session will consider the issue of establishing an information and studies center for Gulf universities and institutes. In addition, the delegates will discuss setting up a publishing house, and review the rules of lending books between university public libraries.

In addition to the Kingdom, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, the UAE and Oman are taking part in the session.

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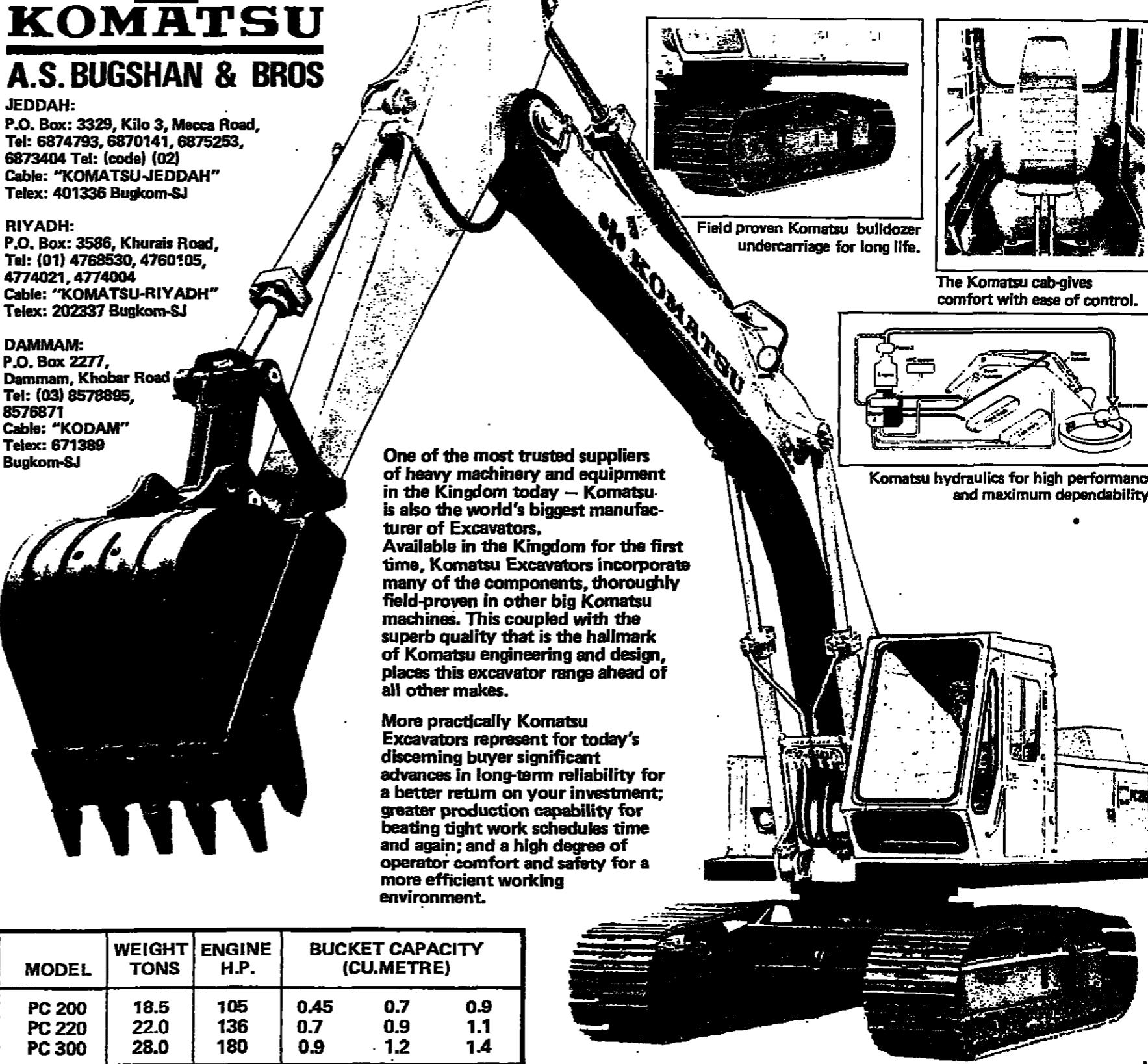
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## Turkey junta proclaims 'provisional constitution'

ANKARA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Turkey's ruling generals issued a seven-point "provisional constitution" Monday that put their own, retroactive stamp of approval on the Sept. 12 coup engineered by Gen. Kenan Evren.

The new document said nothing about the shape of a new, permanent constitution or when it might be written. The statement also said nothing about a constituent assembly that has been promised to study and revise the permanent constitution.

The most significant portion of the simple, one-page provisional constitution was section No. 3. It said the old, 1961 constitution would remain in force. However, the generals decreed, no one will be allowed to use that constitution to challenge their deeds on constitutional grounds.

The clause of the interim document appeared intended to both protect the generals as once a new constitution is written and to legitimize their actions since the coup.

The generals have taken absolute power in this NATO-member nation. They have disbanded parliament, forbid political activities,

## Qaddafi delays visit to Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 28 (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi will not be visiting Damascus Tuesday and will set a "later date" for the scheduled trip, Arab diplomatic sources said.

The Libyan leader was expected here Tuesday for more talks on the merger agreement between the two countries which was announced in September.

## BRIEFS

CAIRO, (AP) — Egypt and Israel Monday agreed that the Iran-Iraq war makes it necessary for both countries to overcome the problems blocking progress in the Middle East peace talks. The agreement was announced by President Anwar Sadat and visiting Israeli President Yitzhak Navon after a two-hour meeting in the presidential Abdine Palace.

DAMASCUS, (AP) — The Interparliamentary Arab Union began its work here Monday under the direction of Khaled Al Fahoum, president of the Palestine National Council. In addition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, 10 Arab countries are represented in the union.

BEIRUT, (AP) — Libya is claiming compensation from the West German government for damages sustained during World War II, the official Libyan news agency

assumed the top government leadership posts and taken over the legislative role of parliament.

In an accompanying explanation for the new provisional constitution the generals said they included section 3 "to show that there could be no debate on this document from the point of view of the 1961 constitution" drawn up after the Turkish military first grabbed power in 1960.

One section of the provisional document said that it would be attached to the old constitution as an amendment. That would seem to protect the generals from any legal retribution once they hand control back to a civilian government.

Western diplomats in Turkey said they were surprised that the document did not outline the makeup and duties of the constituent assembly. They described the provisional constitution as "clever" and said it was one way for the generals "to clarify the kind of anomalous legal situation" that had existed in Turkey since Evren toppled the government six weeks ago.

"It certainly clarifies things and makes it certain what the generals intend to do. The 1961 constitution remains in force and is quite liberal," one source said.

Before the provisional constitution was issued Monday the generals had been operating without a legal framework for their absolute rule.

"I would have expected this kind of document just a day or two after the coup," the source said. He said that it lacks any wording about a constituent assembly indicating the generals are having trouble finding suitable members for the body. It is scheduled to be convened shortly after the new year and to be made up of many of Turkey's most prominent citizens.



Gen. Kenan Evren

## Queen Elizabeth pays ceremonial visit to Morocco

RABAT, Oct. 28 (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrived Monday in Morocco on the final stage of their tour of Italy and North Africa. The royal couple flew in from Algeria which has been at odds with Morocco for the five years over the fate of the former Spanish Sahara. Algeria provides bases and support for the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting Morocco for the independence of the territory.

Starting what was expected to be a visit largely devoted to ceremony, the Queen and Morocco's Hassan II exchanged decorations when she arrived at the guest palace in Rabat Monday morning.

Then she visited the tomb of Hassan's father, King Muhammad V, who won the nation's independence from France, and laid a wreath on his tomb.

An official welcome followed at the Moroccan parliament where Speaker Dey Ould Sidi hailed the ties between the two nations "which have resisted the vicissitudes of time and covered a broad spectrum of human relationships," and the cultural influence of Britain.

In a brief reply to the 264 deputies, the Queen said: "The British people are deeply attached to the principles of parliamentary democracy. Prince Philip and I are therefore delighted to have this opportunity to visit the parliament of a friendly state."

Monday evening, Hassan hosted a dinner for the royal couple in his palace here.

## Egypt's mummies return to the vault

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (OFNS) — Visitors have been banned from the mummies hall of Cairo Museum and the mummies are eventually to be reburied as a gesture to Islam. The 27 ancient Egyptian Pharaohs have been on continuous display since 1881, when they were brought to Cairo in Nile barges from the Valley of the Kings in Upper Egypt.

Now, as the result of a call by President Anwar Sadat, they will be returned to their original tombs, or collectively buried in a chamber built for the purpose. In a speech to a group of artists recently, Sadat called for the reburial of the mummies because their public display, he said, was against the creed of Islam and offended the nation's pride in its 7,000-year-old civilization.

Museum officials reacted with predictable haste to carry out Sadat's wishes, while warding off those critics who argued it was no business of the president to take such a proprietorial interest in cultural matters.

"He was reacting as head of the Egyptian family," says Muhammad Mousa, soft-spoken director of the museum. "Believe me, he spoke for all of us, for our innermost feelings. After all you would not like your grandfather's body to be put on public exhibition."

Many Egyptians, however, find themselves unable to accept Sadat's reasoning at face value, although they agree some Orthodox Muslims might find the displaying of mummies to be offensive.

Sadat's other point—that the display of mummies is unacceptable for reasons of national dignity—also tends to evoke irony.

The hard-pressed department of anti-



COFFIN: One of several Egyptian mummy coffins to which the 27 ancient Egyptian Pharaohs might be returned. Another alternative is burying them in a chamber built for the purpose.

quities, sometimes with the help of foreign donors, has managed to save from destruction many of the important archeological monuments like the Nubian temples near Aswan.

Others, like the magnificent funerary ship of Cheops, which could also benefit from a little bit of local interest, are slowly disintegrating. Mass public indifference is the reason why the black market trade in stolen antiquities thrives, despite official disapproval.

Against this background of apathy, the real aim of Sadat's speech can be seen more clearly in terms of its political implications. Ever since he took over as president, and more particularly since the peace treaty with Israel, Sadat has repeatedly stressed the grandeur and strength of the Nile Valley civilization.

## Weizman hit for 'interference' in U.S. elections

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (AP) — Israel's former defense minister, Ezer Weizman, said Tuesday that U.S. President Jimmy Carter had made "a giant contribution to Middle East peace" and was the target of "unfair criticism" from American Jews about his treatment of Israel.

Weizman was speaking to an Israel armed forces radio correspondent in the United States after traveling with Carter on the presidential plane to Cleveland, Ohio. The Israeli government was reported deeply displeased by what it saw as interference by Weizman in the U.S. presidential race.

But Weizman, reacting to a rebuke from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said

"It seems to me that this is the U.S. foreign minister's problem, not the Israeli foreign minister's."

As defense minister, Weizman played a key role in the shaping of the U.S.-sponsored peace agreement with Egypt signed in March last year, and he told the Israeli radio "President Carter made a huge contribution to the peace between us and Egypt." He said Carter showed "courage, wisdom and fairness."

Weizman said Carter invited him to join him on his plane because "he wanted to talk with me." Their talk lasted less than an hour, Weizman said, and they parted in Cleveland, where Carter was to debate Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

## Rightists bombard Tyre, Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon, Oct. 28 (Agencies) — Rightist gunners entrenched in an area along the Israeli border Monday shelled the southern ports of Tyre and Sidon, wounding a soldier and damaging several houses, official sources said.

The sources said that about the same time Israeli planes flew over the southern coast apparently on reconnaissance missions and were met by anti-aircraft fire. One of three shells fired on Sidon landed on an army barracks while the others hit residential areas. A similar number of shells landed in Tyre causing material damage, the sources said.

The rightists' "voice of hope" radio, monitored here, said they would continue to bombard the two cities until civilians it said were held while passing through Tyre were released.

The Palestine news agency Wafa earlier quoted a commando spokesman in Beirut as saying rightist gunners and their Israeli allies joined in shelling Tyre and neighboring Palestinian refugee camps.

Meanwhile, Ain Rummaneh, a southeast suburb of Beirut, was calm late Monday after three persons were killed and seven wounded in the last 48 hours during clashes between rightist militiamen, a well-informed source said.

The area had been badly damaged by heavy artillery fire by militants from the Phalangist and the National Liberal Parties.

## Waldheim deplores violence

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 28 (AP) — "The secretary-general deplores the continuing cycle of violence and the resulting casualties," U.N. spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said Monday when asked for Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's reaction to a Jerusalem bomb blast that wounded 15 Israeli soldiers.

"He once again appeals to all the parties concerned to exercise restraint and to refrain from the use of force. Such incidents underline the need to proceed swiftly to a just and lasting and comprehensive settlement in the area."

The statement said nothing about the Palestine Liberation Organization which has claimed responsibility for blowing up the soldiers.

Waldheim, pushed by the General Assembly, has tried for the last few years to set up comprehensive Mideast peace negotiations involving the PLO but Israel has declined to meet with the PLO.

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## Army is whole nation

By Harry Trimborn

BERN, Switzerland (LAT) — "The Swiss do not have an army, they are the army." This comment in a government publication sums up Switzerland's novel national defense program that makes virtually every male citizen a soldier as well as a civilian for much of his life.

The army is not really an army. It is a national militia in which civilian pursuits are inextricably intermingled with the military duties that the Swiss, virtually without exception, insist are vital to preserve the nation's independence and neutrality.

The aim is to mobilize as large an army as possible as quickly as possible. Strategy is based on dissuasion — an effort to convince any potential enemy that it would be too costly to invade the country.

Switzerland has abandoned the redoubt theory of World War II, when it found itself surrounded by the fascist-controlled countries. That theory called for a military pull-back in the event of an invasion, abandoning the low lying, most populous areas to the enemy, and making a stand in the rugged interior regions. Now, the Swiss are determined to fight for every inch of their country from the moment an enemy sets foot on it.

The Swiss forces would be used for small-scale fighting at close range and for hit-and-

run attacks designed to offset the expected superiority in men and weapons of any aggressor.

"Whenever possible," a government study says, "close contact with the aggressor will be sought so that he will not be able to use his weapons without endangering his own forces."

The strategy of dissuasion and the concept of a "forward defense" are seen as Switzerland's best insurance against attack by conventional forces. Such an attack, the Swiss believe, despite their tradition of strict neutrality.

Officers, especially senior officers, work on military matters at home or at their civilian jobs.

"A business executive who is a regimental commander needs a full-time secretary in his office just to deal with his military duties," René Huber, an official in the national military affairs department, said recently.

Such off-duty work saves the country about \$2 billion a year in military expenditures. Military spending accounts for only 1.9 percent of the gross national product, about half of the figure in neighboring France. Personnel expenses are reduced considerably by the fact the men called to active duty continue to be paid their regular salaries by their civilian employers. The government reimburses the employers for a small percentage of such payments.

There is no controversy, as there is in the United States, over military pensions. The 16,000 professional military personnel receive regular civil-service pensions.

Military service is not thought of as an obligation that must be exercised, and anyone who fails to do so is punished. Also, because military service is universal, anyone seeking to avoid it is considered an outcast. There is, one official said, "tremendous peer pressure to serve, if only for social reasons."

Only the physically or mentally handicapped are exempted from service. Exemptions may be granted in special cases for limited periods for policemen, firemen and others in certain occupations.

But there are no exemptions on religious or moral grounds. Conscientious objectors are tried by military courts and are usually sentenced to three to eight months in prison, according to Aldo Vela an official in the military affairs department.

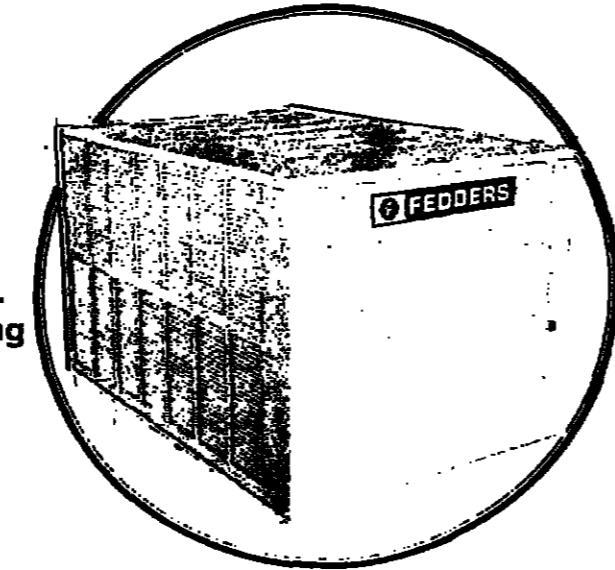
After completing his sentence, the conscientious objector is again ordered to report for induction. If he refuses a second time, he is imprisoned again for a period of time that depends on the circumstances. After completing the second sentence the conscientious objector is exempted from service.

On active duty, soldiers cannot simply serve their time. Those deemed fit are required to accept promotion, which almost always means extra work, either at home or on duty, plus an extension of active-duty time. Also, anyone who is promoted must prove himself or be dropped back in rank, with the resultant social stigma. But little inducement is normally required in connection with promotion, especially among business and professional people. Despite the loss of civilian work time involved, companies are eager to have their employees assume higher rank — for prestige purposes.

The country's strict views on military service do not come from any clique of narrow-minded military elitists. They represent the wishes of the people as reflected in Switzerland's basic democratic institutions — the national and cantonal parliaments that set military as well as all other public policy in this small nation.

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AGE : Even after fifty, Swiss citizen-soldiers perform non-combat duties

ability, would come only from the Soviet bloc, and that would lead to general war with the Western nuclear powers on Switzerland's side.

Yet its determination to defend itself has hardly turned Switzerland into a nation of militarists. The armed forces have no commander in chief. They are ruled by civilians — in most cases they are also militia officers — under Switzerland's committee form of government. The military establishment is part of the civil service, and consists of about 800 officers and an equal number of non-commissioned officers whose primary function is to teach military skills. The standing forces, excluding those in recruit training, number about 3,000 at any time. Yet the militia is capable of fielding an army of roughly 640,000 men — about 10 percent of the population — in little more than 48 hours. Fully mobilized, Switzerland would have the equivalent of 15 servicemen for every square kilometer of national territory, the highest concentration of military manpower in Europe.

Speed in mobilization is due in part to the practice of having every soldier keep his personal military gear close at hand. His Swiss-made automatic rifle, 50 rounds of ammunition, uniform and knapsack are kept at home, ready for instant use. The equipment is his to keep, and many households have become tiny arsenals of weapons left by generations of men.

Men are eligible for military service for 30 to 35 years, then join civilian defense agencies for as long as they are able to serve. They are on active duty for relatively short periods during that time, ranging from a total of 329 days for privates to up to 5½ years for colonels on the general staff, the top peacetime rank is colonel.

The figures can be misleading, however, for military duties are often linked to a militiamen's civilian occupation and are sharpened in a variety of ways, often on the man's own time and at his own expense.

On the weekends, thousands are outshooting or firing ranges scattered throughout the country. Many men assigned to Alpine units are also members of civilian mountaineering clubs. Skydiving clubs sharpen the skills of the paratroop unit.

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Although there is occasional controversy over the need or size of certain defense expenditures, there is, according to sources here, no quarrel over the militia system.

"It is a part of our tradition and way of life, said a young Swiss who had just completed recruit training. "We must all be soldiers part of our lives if we want to keep our way of life."

There is only a minor role for women in what is sometimes called Switzerland's "semi-standing army." They can serve only as volunteers, in non-combat jobs, in a women's auxiliary corps.

"We think that women can serve in many more useful functions in national defense than firing a rifle" Huber said.

The semi-standing army, which is significantly different from the military reserve system in the United States and other countries, is divided into three major segments, based on age:

— The "elite force," numbers about 300,000 and is composed of men 20 to 32 years old. This is the main combat force.

— The Landwehr, or territorial force, which is composed of men 33 to 40. This is a secondary combat force for deployment along the borders and in mountainous areas. It numbers about 200,000.

— The Landsturm, or veteran reserve, for those 43 to 50 (officers serve to age 55 and, in special cases, beyond.) This force is used mainly for air defense and for surveillance duties in Switzerland's six territorial zones. The Landsturm numbers about 140,000.

Every Swiss male is eligible for induction at the age of 20, but many have had an earlier taste of military training through voluntary school courses and physical training exercises that have a direct military application. There is no uniformed youth organization of the sort found in authoritarian states.

Huber said the government makes an effort to match a soldier's military assignment to his civilian skills. Family tradition is also taken into account. Many young men wish to serve in the same units in which their fathers



YOUTH : Outdoor activities in Switzerland are good practice for military service

and grandfathers served.

While serving in an elite unit, the soldier must have three weeks of training every year until he reaches the age of 32. The training is rugged.

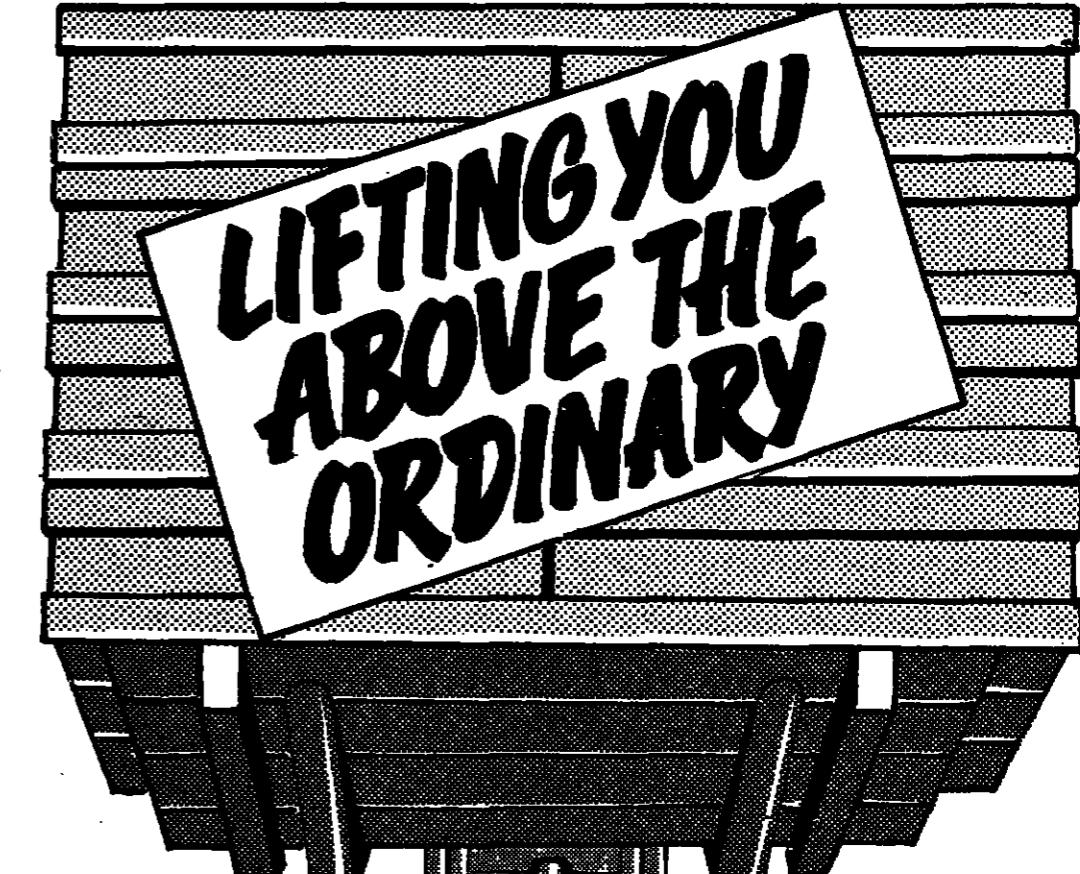
"The Swiss do a lot of training with live firing," a military attache at the U.S. embassy here said.

After reaching the elite forces age limit, the soldier is transferred to a less active Landwehr, where he has three weeks of training every other year. However, he is subject to

yearly inspections of his equipment and must pass an annual marksmanship test.

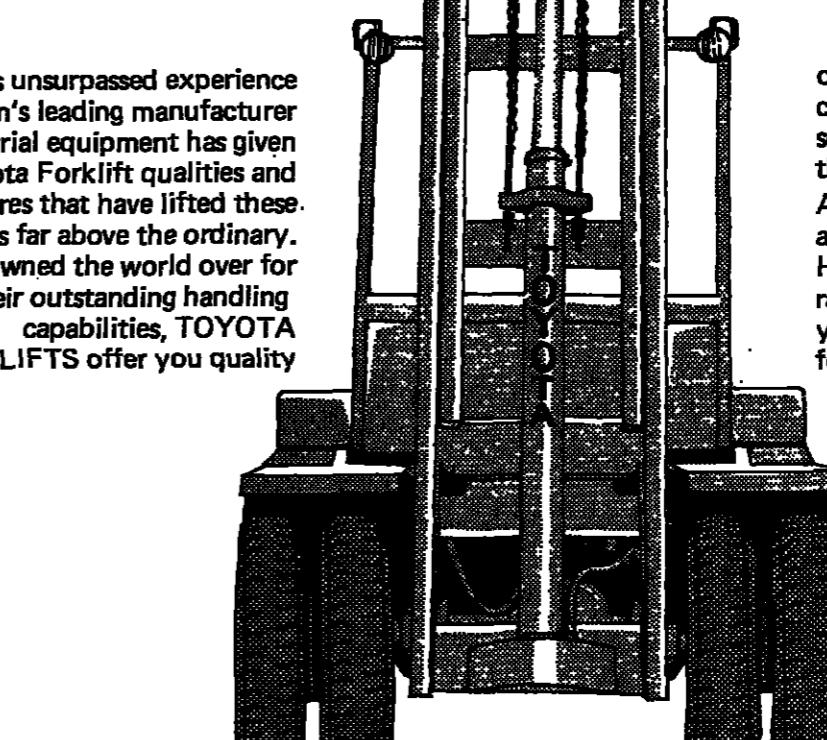
By the time he reaches the Landsturm, he is considered to have been sufficiently trained and is no longer required to take part in maneuvers. However, his equipment is still inspected every year, and he must pass the marksmanship test.

After 50, the citizen-soldier joins the large-scale civil defense program — to serve as an air raid warden, as a medical aide or in some other non-combat job designed to support the defense effort.

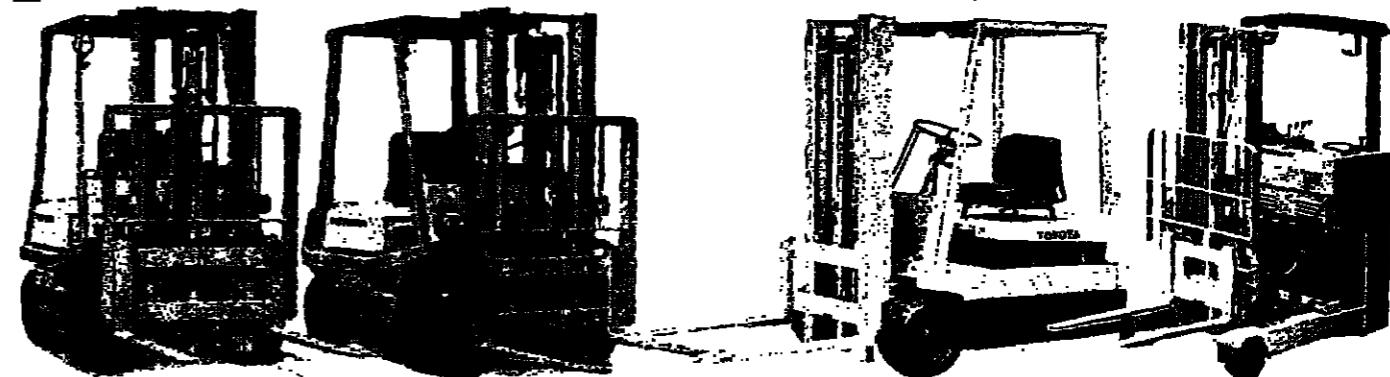


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With new models and new blood

## Car giant wakes to fight Japanese rivals

By James Flanigan

**DETROIT (LAT)** — The words of Alex C. Mair, head of technical staffs at General Motors Corp. and therefore a very high ranking executive, are momentarily arresting. But the sentiment is quickly, and sadly, familiar.

"I can tell you that 20 years ago if you asked anybody who was the leading automobile company in the world, everybody would have said Chevrolet and it was true. People from foreign automobile companies would come to look at our plants and our engineering. Recently though, we've been going to see how they do it. We go to Japan."

What changed? Mair has no real answer. But he tries to lay blame on an amorphous decline of the national spirit. "It's a national thing," he says. "We got rich enough to decide not to be the best."

Mair's gloom is excessive. Just as the currently fashionable mourning over the terminal ills of American industry is premature, so Detroit's view of the national spirit is more alibi than accurate.

American companies hold the leading edge of technology in pharmaceuticals, biosciences, telecommunications and practically everything to do with oil and natural gas. From environmental science to agricultural know-how — and blue jeans — America leads the world.

And, although it is in the red so far this year, the true picture of General Motors is that of an awakening giant. In recent years, GM has been doing the right things.

Internally it has been saying by its actions



TRAFFIC: Today's conditions call for economy, not performance.

that past policies didn't measure up and new ones must be tried. For nine years it has been quietly reforming its personnel policies, specifically working on the quality of work life at its assembly plants where absenteeism gets up to 12 per cent of the work force on any given day — 30 per cent on Mondays.

For seven years it has been downsizing its gas-guzzling automobiles, bringing out cars like the Chevrolet Chevette and its — the largest selling cars in the United States this year and last — and the Cadillac Seville, which runs neck and neck in sales with all 11 models of the luxury invaders, Mercedes.

For the last two years it has been making an open effort to finally be at true competitor on the only market that exists today — the global market. GM is transforming itself from a company whose interventionist efforts once were best described as afterthoughts into a worldwide supplier of cars.

Change is hard, and it is especially so for a company like GM because flaws must be acknowledged in a management system that used to be called a model. To understand what happened we must step back and see just what General Motors is and what it means to the industrial history of the world.

First of all, it is big — the world's largest manufacturing company. GM's \$66.3 billion in sales last year was greater than the combined sales of the top four foreign carmakers: Fiat, Volkswagen, Renault and Toyota. GM's \$2.9 billion net income was almost triple the combined profits of Volkswagen, Toyota and Nissan, maker of Datsuns. (Fiat and Renault lost money). GM's 853,000 employees equaled the combined totals of VW, Renault, Toyota and Nissan. GM, until this year, produced more cars than the entire Japanese industry. The company is determined to recover that distinction.

It has the capital for an epic battle. GM last

year paid its shareholders \$1.5 billion in dividends and still generated \$4.5 billion for reinvestment in the business. It is spending \$10 billion over the next five years to establish clearly its supremacy in the world automobile industry.

The numbers seem daunting, but not everybody is daunted by numbers. Hideo Sugiyama, executive vice president of Honda Motor Co., was quoted recently as saying: "The amount of money they are spending really doesn't bother me. In my country the quality of products and the productivity of workers depend on management. When Detroit changes its management system, we'll see more powerful American competitors."

Strong words, and attacking GM's special pride — its management system. Before GM was a leading maker of cars it had to become a triumph of management science — the modern discipline that author Peter F. Drucker calls the most significant contribution of this century to the history of the world, and that Harvard Business school historian Alfred D. Chandler Jr. calls the unique American contribution to the world.

The methods by which professional managers organize and guide enormous, far-flung economic enterprises have developed only in the last century. Business management was much more catch-as-catch can when the modern GM was formed in 1920. At that time, General Motors was five entrepreneurial companies, each investing in its own way, pulling in its own direction. The lack of organization almost led to bankruptcy in the post-war slump of 1920. Members of the Dupont

War II), the front-end suspension, which made for the comfortable ride that became synonymous with American cars. GM developed anti-knock gasoline, durable paint finishes, and adapted the diesel engine to automotive use.

It is any wonder that GM was the model corporation Drucker wrote about in 1945 in his pioneering book on management, "Concept of a Corporation"? GM's superior organization and production abilities had helped win the war — it was the very symbol of American success.

But by the late 1950s, Drucker was no longer calling GM the model, because it was not changing as the world was changing. Today the Austrian-born management expert is impatient with most criticism of GM, finding it superficial. But he does identify two basic mistakes. One is that the company "has been dead from the neck up in public relations since the 1957 sit-down strikes, when the United Auto Workers occupied a GM plant until the company agreed to negotiate recognition of the union."

Public relations may seem like a small thing, but GM's grand capacity in speaking about itself may have hurt it in several subtle ways — most notably in its response to the rise of consumerism in the 1960s. The company today is bending over backwards to attract the brightest young graduates to work for it. It must convince them, says Alex Mair, that exciting work is going on at GM. The years of poor public image make that difficult.

But the other mistake cited by Drucker is far more central and serious. It is nothing less, he says, than "a grievous and total misreading of the world economy." After the war, following some debate on whether the company should even bother, GM resuscitated Adam Opel AG, the German automobile company it had acquired in 1927. Until 1978, it left Opel to run pretty much as a German car company, with overseers sent out from Detroit. It did not integrate its international and domestic businesses. As Drucker puts it, if an executive was sent to Opel it did not mean a promotion — it meant he had missed out on the big jobs, which were in Detroit.

In contrast to Ford, GM brought no Europeans into its management structure. GM played fortress America just at the time when far-sighted corporations like IBM were developing talent of whatever nationality to work for it in the global market.

The most successful automobile company outside the United States today is Ford, not GM. It is Ford because during the 1960s then Ford president Arjay Miller integrated the company's domestic and international operations — precisely the move made by GM in 1978. Miller, recently retired as Dean of Stanford University's business school, recalls that time:

"When I became president, you had Ford of Germany and Ford of England. But I set up Ford of Europe. It was a move questioned by GM and the industry but it was a good idea. We got a common body and it took a hell of a lot of cost out by having a common car for Ford in Europe."

Miller went beyond that. He abolished Ford's international division, the corporate pigeonhole in which all "foreign" matters were dealt with. "It became clear to me that the toughest problems were in international but they were working with the second team," he says. "The U.S. financial guy was better than the foreign international guy, the U.S. marketing guy better than the foreign and so forth. We just eliminated that separation."

This system of differential expectations fitted right into the grand strategy that Sloan perfected later in the 1920 — that of five different car makes, selling in five different price ranges to meet what he perceived to be a national market segmented by income and taste. We know the five, of course, as Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac. The company made more money on each Cadillac but sold fewer of them — less money on each Chevrolet but sold them in great volume.

Sloan read the market right. By 1926 GM passed Ford in sales and from then on was America's no. 1 automobile company. Henry Ford had provided the Model T, a basic, low-cost vehicle. But the market moved away from him to the higher-priced GM cars that offered style and color. It was a lesson the world automobile business never forgot.

Of course, GM cemented its dominance by more than styling. In the 1930s, the great technical innovations all came from GM: the high-compression engine, the automatic transmission (introduced widely after World

War II), the front-end suspension, which made for the comfortable ride that became synonymous with American cars. GM developed anti-knock gasoline, durable paint finishes, and adapted the diesel engine to automotive use.

It is any wonder that GM was the model corporation Drucker wrote about in 1945 in his pioneering book on management, "Concept of a Corporation"? GM's superior organization and production abilities had helped win the war — it was the very symbol of American success.

What seems to have happened is that both GM divisional managers and the central staff diverted their attention on the very short term. Why was this?

Well, one reason, although not explaining all of GM's moves, could be that GM executives are awarded bonuses based on the current year's profits. These bonuses sometimes equal a year's salary. This is basic policy.

Now, no GM executive will admit to thinking short-term just because of the money. But it would be human nature to do so and the fact remains that "more car per car" was undeniably a good, money-making strategy for the short term.

High-powered "muscle" cars sold well in the 1960s. Detroit (GM with the Chevrolet Corvair) brought out its first "small" cars in 1960 — to check the advance of the Volkswagen Beetle — but soon built them up in size, weight and expensive options.

Toyota and Datsun, and later Honda, initially offered truly small cars, then later in the 1970s expanded their offerings with a variety of models and price ranges. But all along the line they were smaller than the American automobiles, and that suited the American taste, as the 1970s brought a new emphasis to economy.

The American carmakers had to respond, both to meet the Japanese threat and to meet U.S. fuel standards, and to its credit, GM was the company above all that did respond — starting with a decision made in 1974 to "downsize" all its cars. Thomas Murphy, who joined GM in 1938 straight out of the University of Illinois, recalls that time with emotion:

"Back in 1974, people thought the automobile industry had had it. A lot of people in the industry said the golden age had passed. But God bless him, my predecessor (Richard Gerstenberg, chairman from 1972 to '74) made a big decision."

Murphy pauses, touches his steel-rimmed spectacles, and continued: "We made a decision at that time to bring two vehicles into our product array — the Chevette, lower in size and weight than anything we had made to that time — and the Seville, designed to take on the Mercedes and those other luxury imports. We also launched a program to remake every other vehicle we manufactured, to start at the top end and take the whole thing down."

The Chevette and Seville were brought out in 18 months because they used designs already existing in Europe. Thus those cars became the genesis of a commitment by GM, isolated no more, to build a world car — a single style of automobile for every market in the world.

GM's "J" cars, as they are now named,



COMPETITION: The compact Volkswagen Golf

debuted next spring in the United States, in Europe and in Japan where Isuzu (with the Corvair) brought out its first "small" cars in 1960 — to check the advance of the Volkswagen Beetle — but soon built them up in size, weight and expensive options.

From that standing start in 1974, GM has come far and fast. In 1975, a poor year for the business overall, Murphy, who had become chairman, kept the spending program going for GM's X-car — the designation the public knows now as the Chevrolet Citation, Pontiac Phoenix, Olds Omega and Buick Skylark.

The truth is, GM is asleep at the wheel was yesterday's story. The up-to-date version is GM off the dime. Years of comparative lack of innovation now ended, every one of GM's gasoline-powered 1981 cars carries a microprocessor (microcomputer) in the engine to control fuel usage and emissions. For Japanese cars such innovations are a year or two away.

Alex Mair brings students these days to GM's sprawling technical center and sends them back to tell their schoolmates of the exciting engineering research going on there.

GM is spending \$3 billion to build or remodel six assembly plants in the United States, \$2 billion more to build new car and engine production facilities in Spain and Austria. One reason it is losing money this year is the level of expenditure to ensure its supremacy tomorrow.

This is also Murphy's retirement year. His successor Roger B. Smith, is already named. GM will probably report a loss for the whole year. Does that bother Murphy? "I'm not going to lie awake nights thinking about that," he says. "We're not in business for today, or for just tomorrow. We're in business forever." The focus of management, once again, is on the long term.

So what of Sugiyama's statement that unless Detroit changes its management system he has nothing to fear from American products? He is referring to the well-publicized higher productivity of Japanese workers compared to American factory workers (absenteeism costs GM \$1 billion a year, says its personnel man).

Once again, the surprising truth is that GM has been changing its plant management practices. It's a slow process admits Stephen Fuller, vice president personnel administration and development. "We are trying to give people in General Motors new dimensions of responsibility, so that they will be more responsible," he says. What that means in plain English is that GM is trying to build up its employees' self-respect by showing them that the management respects them.

Fuller was brought into GM in 1971 from Harvard to help implement the company's quality-of-work-life program. Basically the program recognizes that the authoritarian policies that ruled their immigrant or sharecropper fathers and grandfathers won't do for today's high school-educated workers.

The company is solving the problem. Fuller explains, by breaking work units into teams of 12 or so, giving individuals more responsibility. He reports absenteeism down from 12 per cent to 1 per cent, scrapage rates reduced and productivity increased dramatically in plants where quality of work life has been implemented. "People do respond to good leadership," he says, "although quality of work life has nothing new in it. What is new is a recognition that given the changing nature of the work force, new approaches have to be undertaken, and the old way of managing is no longer acceptable and is currently ineffective."

He is currently bringing GM around to the recognition that layoffs during slack times are more costly than keeping the people employed. With supplementary unemployment benefits — contributed by the company — the cost of keeping the people on could be as little as 5 per cent of pay. The cost of laying off, says Fuller, is incalculable because you don't get the good ones back.

Clearly, the message is, GM is changing. And just as it takes time for the United States to adapt to a changing world, so it takes time for one of its symbolic institutions to do so. The loudly proclaimed funeral of U.S. industrial vitality will have to be postponed.

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## Computer helps blind read

**FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN**, Oct. 28 — (INP) A new device developed by the German company AEG-Telefunken to aid the blind is attracting a great deal of attention. The new computer-controlled device is capable of reading line for line books and individual sheets of paper, ranging in size up to the A4 German industrial norm format, converting what it reads to 40-space lines of braille, the tactile reading system of raised dots used by the blind. As we were told in Frankfurt, AEG-Telefunken's next aim is to market a machine capable of directly converting the printed word to the spoken word.

It has the capital for an epic battle. GM last

considered as one of the best pianists in the world. He has given several solo performances in various capitals and has also produced two records containing pieces from famous composers.

At the forthcoming concert on Thursday, Walid Akl will play pieces from Brahms and Liszt. Entrance is at SR. 35.00 per head available at the door.

Walid Akl is acknowledged as one of the leading pianists internationally. A Lebanese by birth, he has been residing in France since 1962. He has been highly acclaimed in Europe, the United States and Canada and is

### Garden Club meets

**JEDDAH**, Oct. 28 — Jeddah Garden Club ladies will meet Nov. 4 at 1:30 p.m. at Mrs. Florence Knorr's house in Alreza 6 house compound, off Palestine Road. The meeting's topic will be "dried flowers." For more details call 6675278.

*Simple courtesy or calculated insult?*

## Delhi miffed at Brezhnev for skipping Reddy fete

GALCUTTA, Oct. 28 (OFNS) — President Leonid Brezhnev blundered when he decided not to attend a banquet given by India's President Sanjiva Reddy on a state visit to Moscow.

It may not have been intended as a snub, but Indians are increasingly convinced that it was, and the diplomatic overtones are so serious that officials in New Delhi have been trying to hush up the whole affair.

Brezhnev's absence from the banquet was probably an attempt to make a point over India's attitude to the Kremlin's Afghanistan adventure. Presumably, Brezhnev was relying on the importance of Soviet trading links with India, and the treaty of friendship between the two countries, to make his point. If so, he overplayed his hand.

New Delhi's big military purchases in Washington after the banquet rumpus could be a warning to Moscow not to try to treat India like a Soviet satellite. Krishnan Advani, who was information and broadcasting Minister in the Desai cabinet, is in no doubt that Brezhnev's disconcerting was a "calculated insult" because India does not "dito 100 per cent" the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Other opposition leaders have threatened critical motions in Parliament and are demanding a review of the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which does not expire until 1991.

The "snub" happened on Oct. 1, when 300 guests waited for over an hour under the chandeliers of the House of Reception on Moscow's Lenin Hill for Brezhnev and



Sanjiva Reddy



Leonid Brezhnev

Reddy to arrive.

When neither host nor chief guest appeared, the Indian ambassador, Inder Gujral, eventually asked the bewildered throng to sit down at the banqueting table. India's petroleum minister, Veerendra Patil, played host and Soviet deputy prime minister, Maltsev Arkhipov, responded to the toast.

It later emerged that when Reddy was informed at the last minute that Brezhnev was not coming, he first threatened to cancel the party then reluctantly agreed to let it go on — but without him. There is still no convincing explanation of why the Soviet leader

chose not to attend. Russian diplomats at first explained that Brezhnev was too "heavily preoccupied," although he had accepted the invitation months earlier.

Later, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, called on Reddy in his Kremlin suite to say that Brezhnev was in mourning because the wife of Nikolai Tikhonov, a member of the Politburo who soon after replaced Alexei Kosygin as prime minister, had died that day, an excuse which few people in India take seriously.

In fact, the Indian political grapevine is inclined to trace Soviet displeasure to Reddy's liberal democratic politics. Mrs.

Gandhi split the Congress Party in 1969 to prevent Reddy from becoming president, and had to accept him this year because he had already been elected under Desai's Janata rule.

Reddy's right-of-center views grate on the Indian prime minister and possibly offended Brezhnev even more. But no matter how Mrs. Gandhi feels about Reddy, she cannot publicly overlook the slight. The Indian president's constitutional position is analogous to that of the British monarch, and no one can be allowed to injure the dignity of the highest office in the land.

Hence the decision to buy arms in Washington. Although the U.S. ban on the sale of lethal weapons to India — imposed during the 1971 Bangladesh war — was lifted five years ago, Mrs. Gandhi has not until now shown any interest in buying military hardware from the U.S. She has preferred to rely on the Soviet Union.

Obviously, the Kremlin connection will not be snapped in a fit of pique. Russia is India's biggest commercial partner, with an annual turnover of about \$36 billion. A new agreement is about to be finalized which will double this between 1981 and 1985.

Nor has India given up hope of acquiring the multi-role MiG 23 aircraft from Russia. But Mrs. Gandhi plainly is not longer happy with all her eggs in one market. Differences such as the Reddy affair, as well as the U.S.S.R.'s unaccommodating attitude over the oil crisis, may have helped her to realize that Moscow takes New Delhi for granted.

### *'Could prove debilitating'*

## Members sidestepping NATO, Luns says

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns has warned that the Western alliance could be seriously damaged by key countries in the 15-nation group making decisions outside its framework.

Without naming the countries, Luns made clear he was referring to meetings held by four, five and sometimes seven heads of NATO-member governments to align global defense, economic and diplomatic policies.

The United States, Britain, France and West Germany, for instance, also swap information and coordinate actions at lower levels through a special consultative process among their envoys in Washington.

Addressing the European-Atlantic group in the House of Commons Monday, Luns said: "In recent years I have found the health and sound functioning of (NATO's consultative) mechanism threatened both by its being left idle all too frequently and by the

emergence of other fora and special arrangements for the exchange of information and ideas and for the coordination of policies.

"I deeply regret this development. Beyond that I can do little more than to call attention to the disease and warn that, if left untreated, its ultimate effect could prove seriously debilitating."

Besides holding meetings among envoys in Washington, France, Great Britain, the United States and West Germany also meet at summit level, ostensibly to align economic policies, together with Japanese, Canadian and Italian leaders.

There also have been five-power meetings between the Americans, British, French, West Germans and Italians. "There should be no decisions taken by groups of countries without NATO being consulted first," said Luns.

The Dutch diplomat, who has headed

NATO's secretariat since 1971, also said a changed nuclear power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union meant that the question of whether the United States would risk coming to Western Europe's aid against aggression had assumed new "complexities." He did not define them.

Luns said West European economic power "disrupts a number of old assumptions, contains the potential for new frictions and therefore necessitates some reassessments along with some possibly painful readjustments."

Luns said there was "some resentment" in Washington that Europeans were not doing enough for their own defense.

Current economic and political conditions in Europe made "greater European exertion in the defense field" unlikely, he said.

In addition, Europe showed "a certain spiritual weariness" after centuries of strife which now seemed to have been pointless, Luns added.

community of adventurers, freeloaders, and journalists like himself savoring the excitement of post-war Asia.

Bangkok is now a sprawling, traffic-clogged city and most of the canals have been paved over. But Michener noted that in his early days here, Bangkok was also inhabited by some of the world's fiercest mosquitoes and had only one public place that was air-conditioned.

Michener — author of such best-selling novels as *Hawaii*, *Centennial* and *Chesapeake* arrived in Thailand last week to present the second S.E.A. writer awards to five writers from Southeast Asian nations. During the award ceremony he gave a copy of his latest work, "keepers of the covenant," to Thailand's Queen Sirikit.

Michener said the book will cause "a great deal of debate" when it is released this week.

"I don't know how my new book will be received but I have always been lucky as a writer," he said. His last novel *Chesapeake* sold five million copies and a number of his others have broken the million mark.

"I write books about things that would not normally interest the average person, but I am more susceptible than most people to my surroundings. I like to set a stage and deal in some depth with the setting," he said in an interview in Bangkok's elegant, 105-year-old oriental hotel where he is staying in the "James A. Michener Suite."

Michener told the club that he had "half a dozen ideas" for his next novel but had not decided which one to pursue.

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(AP photo)  
BARRAGE: A group of U.S. neo-Nazis shield themselves against a barrage of rocks, eggs and tomatoes thrown by opponents at a rally in Evanston, Illinois.

### *Opposed Arab migrants*

## Belgian Nazis investigated

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28 (Guardian) — The Belgian Parliament has opened an inquiry into allegations that there is a possible "Belgian connection" in the present wave of neo-Nazi inspired terrorist activity throughout Western Europe. The inquiry will focus on a Belgian neo-Nazi organization, the Flemish Military Order, which has acted as host to extremist right wing organizations, some of them illegal, from a number of European countries.

The Senate investigation into the militant order, known as the VMO, comes amidst growing concern in Belgium about whether or not the organization should be banned as a private army. There is growing pressure on the coalition government led by the prime minister, Wilfried Martens, to ban the VMO because it has organized marches of its adherents in para-military combat fatigues calling for the expulsion of Arab migrant workers and because it has been accused of holding clandestine, military style training camps.

There were several arrests of anti-Fascist demonstrators in Brussels last week outside the International Press Center where the VMO held a press conference. VMO leaders, who recently were expelled from the United States having been in contact with Ku Klux Klan sympathizers, denounced an "international press campaign against Fascists" but

admitted they intended agitating against the presence of migrant workers in Belgium.

Asked whether they had links with illegal terrorist organization such as the Ulster Volunteer Force or British "Column 88," which has claimed responsibilities for attacks on Jewish synagogues and immigrant and left wing organizations, the VMO spokesman said: "We have no comment on this." Asked whether they were linked with openly pro-Nazi organizations, such as the British movement, the spokesman said: "Yes, but we think they are a good organization."

The Belgian Senate inquiry is expected to focus on the annual ceremony at the graves of war-time SS dead in Belgium organized by the VMO and attended by neo-Nazi organizations from throughout Western Europe. These are allegations that groups whose members are involved in terrorism have sent delegates from Italy, France, West Germany and other countries. Senate members are particularly anxious to establish whether Belgium, which has a flourishing international arms trade, is being used by right wing extremists to smuggle guns to Fascist terrorists.

Belgian political opinion is divided about the merits of a ban on the VMO in view of its para-military style organization.

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*Freak crashes spark concern***U.S. to probe jet pilots' sleep needs**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP) — When the 100,000-pound jet split the rows of seats, first there was heat and a sudden jerk. When the craft hit the trees, it burst open with a rasping roar into the foggy North Carolina morning.

Eastern Airlines Capt. James Reeves and 88 passengers in his charge died that day Sept. 11, 1974. Like all other airline crashes, this one had been poked and sifted, bagged and logged. Committees grouped, boards met, findings were laid away. The conclusion was that the pilot and crew were not paying attention to their altitude. They simply drifted down to earth.

But this official version is now disputed and, unlike other crashes, this one has been re-rectified. It's been exhumed because it raises questions of fact, of government policy, of science. How much sleep does a pilot need — and when?

The North Carolina crash and its causes have been brought up just as the Federal Aviation Administration is about to adopt a new set of rules about a pilot's duty time and rest time. Fatigue is the issue: fatigue as defined by the rules of the FAA; fatigue as it is experienced by pilots "belly flopping" from motel to motel, city to city, and fatigue as newly redefined by biological science.

At least nine scientists expert in the field of "circadian" physiology — the daily internal cycles of the body — have written letters to protest the FAA's proposed rules. The scientists say that the rules are "outmoded," "irresponsible," and "dangerous" to pilot and passengers.

Perhaps in answer to the protesters, the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration said it will attempt to find out how airline pilots are affected by flight schedules.

Previous studies in animals and humans have provided increasingly strong evidence that disruption of body sleep cycles can cause poor performance on the job, poor alertness, and even physical or mental illness.

Some biologists have said there is strong circumstantial evidence to indicate that many pilot errors and a number of commercial airline disasters have been caused at least partly by pilots in a condition of "desynchronosis" — they were suffering from a condition in which several of the body's cycles, particularly the sleep-wake cycle, had been knocked out of their regular rhythm.

In the proposed FAA rules, pilot would be given a rest of at least 10 hours between duty days. The more hours he worked, the more to which he would be entitled.

But since airline computers draw up schedules specifically to squeeze the maximum allowed flying time out of each pilot during a month, the schedules often bear no resemblance to day and night as other workers know them.

"NASA is the ideal agency to study pilot fatigue and desynchronosis," said Representative Berry Goldwater Jr., a California Republican who is a pilot himself. He has urged NASA to carry out a study like this one for more than a year.

"NASA has the competence and the facilities, and they don't have regulatory authority," he said. "The regulatory agency, FAA, lacks competence in this area, plus they are subject to the pressures of so many com-

peting interest groups that it is hard for them to find scientific facts.

"Instead, they gravitate toward what is economically feasible or politically acceptable. But if NASA can first determine the real safety factors, and FAA can write rules based on fact, that would be an improvement."

The NASA study, scheduled to take at least two years and cost something over \$2 million, will be in three parts. First, the scientific literature on the hazards of desynchronosis will be reviewed and distilled into reports that can be read by laymen, particularly pilots.

Second, NASA hopes to follow some 50 pilots through their regular working schedules, recording diet, sleep, and perhaps several physiological functions such as temperature and heart rate. "We want to know exactly what their environment is really like," said Al Chambers, one of the leaders of the research group at NASA's Ames Research Center in California.

Third, NASA expects to use specially built simulators to put airline crews through different sorts of schedules and stresses on a systematic basis. "Once we know something about this real world situation," Chambers said, "we can test special situations. We will push some situations as hard as we can to see what kind of errors are made."

**Transformed by public money****Swank Covent Garden was beggars' haven**

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Charles Dickens said one of the worst sights in London was Covent Garden after dark with barefoot children fighting for table scraps and darting "at any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on." More than a century later, Covent Garden — like English society — is a very different place.

The fruit, vegetable and flower market that flourished for more than 300 years is no more. Like Les Halles in Paris, it was moved from the congested city center to a spacious, if soulless, site at Nine Elms in South London in 1974. In its old place are London's newest tourist attractions.

"The Market," a classy shopping center built within the confines of Fowler's arched market of 1830, opened in June after the Greater London Council spent \$9.6 million on renovations and restoration. Instead of wandering IMPS looking for scraps, the well-heeled shop by the light of old gas lan-

terns for \$100 cashmere sweaters.

Across the piazza in the old flower mart is the London Transport Museum, a collection of quaint vehicles.

Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower girl of *Pygmalion* and *My Fair Lady*, might not like the place — some of the locals today are not exactly crazy about it — but at least she would recognize it. After a 10-year battle with the planners, the new Covent Garden looks remarkably like the old.

It's the way property values have soared and housing construction has stagnated that has upset residents and small merchants in the 40-hectare neighborhood.

They complain that many businesses have been forced out by urban renewal and cannot afford to come back, while promised new housing has taken a back seat.

"The No. 1 priority was supposed to be doubling the population by building new

housing and rehabilitating the old, because the atmosphere that everyone loves in Covent Garden is made by people," said Tish Francis, coordinator of the community association formed in 1971.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is one of 25 theaters in the district, along with dozens of restaurants, stores and warehouses, tucked into a honeycomb of narrow streets between the grand crescent of the Aldwych and bustling Charing Cross Road.

Covent Garden's village feeling derives from its origins in the Middle Ages as a "convent Garden" of Westminster Abbey, its orchards tended by monks. In 1552 the land was given to the first Earl of Bedford and remained in his family for many years, receiving a royal charter to start a market there in 1670.

Samuel Pepys enjoyed London's first Punch and Judy show in the Piazza and James Boswell first met Dr. Johnson in the vicinity.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

"ATTENTION SAUDI ARABIAN ARCHITECT-ENGINEER (A-E) FIRMS. THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IS INITIATING SELECTION ACTION FOR AN A-E FIRM TO PREPARE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, COST ESTIMATES, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES, AND OTHER REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO PROCURE COMPETITIVE PROPOSALS FOR AN APPROXIMATELY 4,500 SQUARE METER COMMISSARY AND AN APPROXIMATE 6,400 SQUARE METER SHOPPING MALL AT EACH OF THE JIDDA AND JUBAIL LOCATIONS FOR THE ROYAL SAUDI NAVAL FORCES. THE COMMISSARY WILL BE OF MODERN U.S. STYLE WITH FULL FROZEN FOOD CAPABILITY AND THE SHOPPING MALL FACILITIES WILL INCLUDE A RETAIL STORE, TAILOR SHOP, SHOE REPAIR SHOP, BARBER SHOP, JEWELRY REPAIR SHOP, CAFETERIA, SNACK STAND, BRANCH POST OFFICE, EXCHANGE, AND OTHER SIMILAR ITEMS. MASTER PLANNING AND CONCEPT DATA (APPROXIMATELY 15 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL DESIGN) WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE A-E AND WILL SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR DESIGN OF THE PROJECT. THE DESIGN CONTRACT WILL BE FIRM-FIXED-PRICE WITH APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONTRACT AWARD JUNE 1981 AND WITH A PERIOD OF SERVICE NOT TO EXCEED 12 MONTHS. INDIVIDUAL SAUDI A-E FIRMS AND SAUDI A-E FIRMS JOINT VENTURES WITH INTERNATIONAL A-E FIRMS WILL BE GIVEN EQUAL CONSIDERATION. FIRMS DESIRING CONSIDERATION SHALL SUBMIT A STANDARD FORM (SF) 254 IF NOT ALREADY ON FILE WITH THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND AN SF 255 WITHIN THIRTY CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE COMPLETED FORMS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO:

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, MIDDLE EAST  
P.O. BOX 742  
RIYADH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION AND/OR ASSISTANCE IN COMPLETING THE NECESSARY FORMS, INTERESTED SAUDI ARABIAN A-E FIRMS MAY HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THEIR FIRM MEET WITH CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPRESENTATIVE WHO WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE MIDDLE EAST DIVISION'S HEADQUARTERS (MECCA ROAD, 2 BLOCKS FROM THE LABOR OFFICE, RIYADH) FROM 3 THROUGH 12 NOVEMBER 1980, 7:30 AM TO 4:30PM. APPOINTMENTS ARE NOT NECESSARY BUT ARE RECOMMENDED IN ORDER TO AVOID DELAYS. APPOINTMENTS MAY BE MADE BY CALLING MR. TAYSIR, RIYADH TELEPHONE NUMBER 477-4130, EXTENSION 382."

**Brass predict satellites to serve in war**

BOSTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — In wars of the future, generals will use orbiting command posts and killer satellites in fighting their battles and will rely on surveillance from the skies, the U.S. Air Force says.

Two colonels from the air force's space division outlined the space age future of warfare recently at the annual meeting of the American Astronautical Society.

Col. Norman Lee, assistant deputy for space transportation systems, envisioned orbiting space stations that will serve as military command headquarters. Such stations also would serve as observation posts to monitor battlefield operations, spot submarines and look for enemy rocket launches, he said.

"The military is clearly dependent on space systems," said Col. Donald Henderson, deputy for space defense systems. "I foresee an increasing dependence."

Satellites will become more important in surveillance, weather forecasting, navigation and communications for the military, Henderson said. But there is a need to be able to defend American satellites and knock out those belonging to an enemy, he said.

"We're working on the development of an anti-satellite system that will employ a highly technical hit-to-kill system," he said.

The reusable space shuttle, being developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for scientific missions, will also be an important part of the military's space operations.

The shuttle will drop satellites into orbit, repair satellites in space and pick them up to return them to earth. Henderson said the air force is developing a rocket that will boost satellites into higher orbits after they are released by the shuttle.

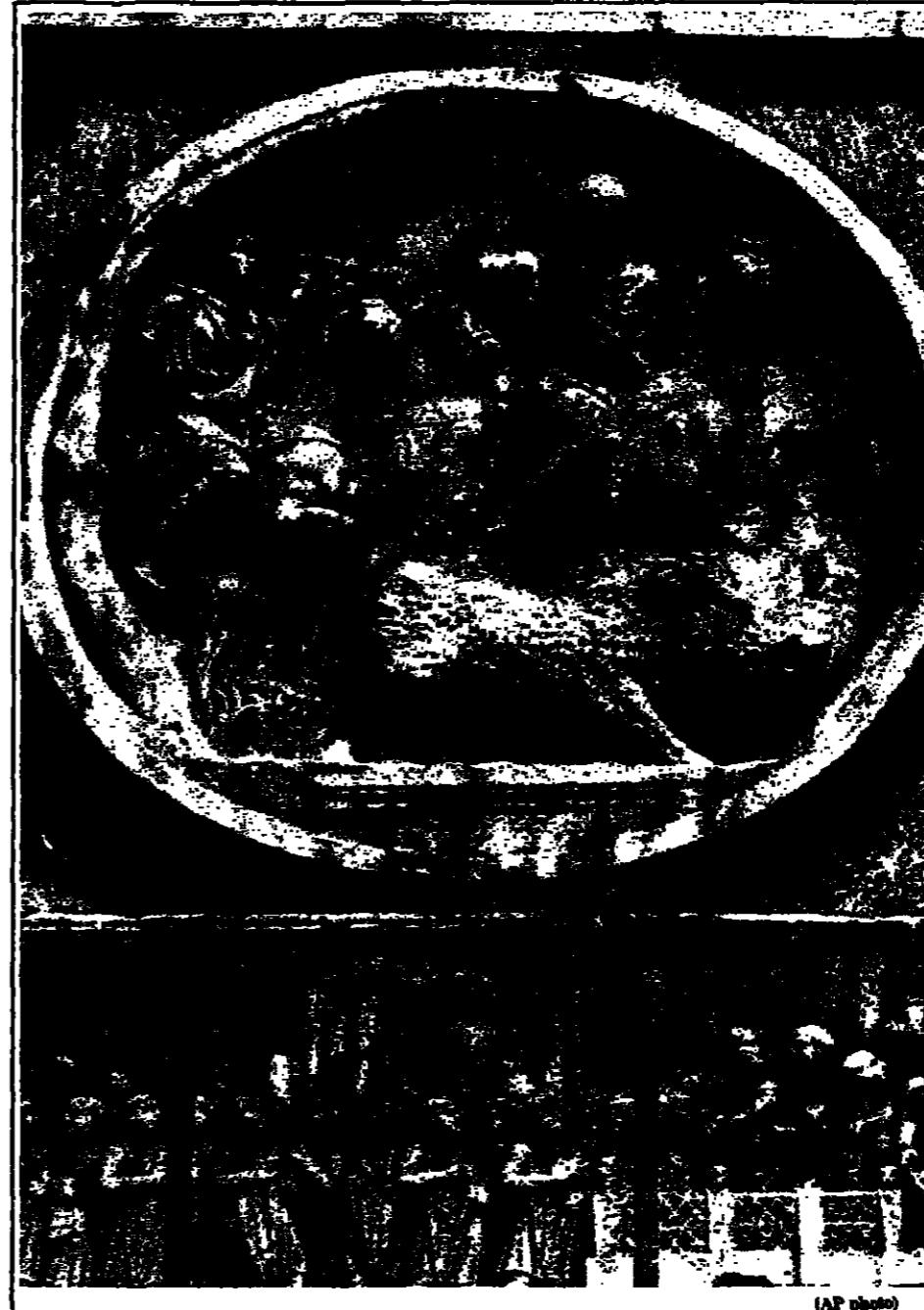
With the space shuttle, the air force will be able to launch many more satellites so there will be a reserve force if some are knocked out.

However, the space shuttle development program has been plagued by cost overruns and trouble with the craft's heat-resistant shielding. Its first space flight has been pushed ahead several times, and now it appears takeoff is on ice until 1983.

Future satellites will be equipped with computers that will allow them "to take action without ground command" in case earth stations are destroyed, Henderson said.

Lee said space stations also could be used by United Nations peace-keeping forces to uncover true violations.

The orbiting stations will have peaceful uses, Lee said, including observation of nuclear power plant fuel to guard against seizure by guerrillas, better navigation systems for commercial ships and pleasure boats.



SCARRED: As the Italian Parliament debates a \$220 million restoration for Rome's ancient monuments, chemicals from auto exhaust continue to take their toll. Here, the Arch of Constantine shows scars from years of exposure to damaging pollution. (AP photo)

**Peking newspaper takes swipe at bureaucracy**

PEKING, Oct. 28 (AFP) — The Communist Chinese propaganda campaign against "feudal" and "bureaucratic" customs is intensifying judging from a lengthy article published by the People's Daily Tuesday.

The Communist Party organ devoted a whole page to the subject, hinting that the late Chairman Mao Tse Tung himself was not exempt from such practices. The article stressed the necessity for the "old men with white hair" to retire along with old leaders and historical cadres and make way for younger

generations in the actual management of affairs.

The commentator said this was a key problem in the progressive elimination of the imperial Chinese feudal system which was still strongly evident "among various comrades in our ranks."

In a reference to Mao, the newspaper reproached "leftist" activities of the Cultural Revolution — among them Mao's widow Jiang Qing — for having turned him into a feudal emperor-type figurehead.

**saudi business****A Local Magazine of International Standard**

THIS WEEK

- Controversy over chemical explosion looms
- Tri Star crash report : Who's to blame ?
- France spurs business moves here
- Saudi shipping (cover)
- Egypt : cotton revenues for sugar
- Cement market : 2m tons more
- Cartoon
- Book : Kicking the oil habit

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# W. Germany urged to devalue mark

BONN, West Germany Oct. 28 (AP) — Five leading economic research institutes predicted Monday a zero growth rate for West Germany's economy next year and called for a temporary devaluation of the mark to avoid a deeper slump. In their report, prepared for the Bonn government, the institutes forecast a one per cent decline in the growth for the first half of 1.81, offset by a 1 to 1.5 per cent increase over the last six months. The institutes recommended the West German Central Bank, the Bundesbank, accept a temporary devaluation of the mark to improve prospects for the country's exports.

They also suggested that the bank loosen its tight money policies by allowing for expansion of the money supply and reducing key interest rates. Last Tuesday the economics ministry predicted a 0.5 per cent growth rate for Western Europe's strongest economy. The forecast, which came over a week after national elections, was well below previous government predictions, which pointed to growth rates around 2.5 per cent for 1981.

The institutes noted that beginning in 1980, the Bundesbank had oriented its monetary policy to external requirements: The rapidly rising deficit in West Germany's current of the payments balance, drastic oil price rises and rising interest rates abroad due to the tightening of monetary restrictions in many countries.

This depressed the mark's exchange rate and made the West German currency the

**OECD voices satisfaction with Turkey's economic plan**

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Western industrialized nations are satisfied with Turkey's overall economic performance, especially in its fight against inflation, OECD secretary-general Emile Van Lennep said Monday. Talking to journalists after a one-day meeting of a special working group, Van Lennep stressed the fact that recent economic and political developments in Turkey gave the meeting added importance.

Turgut Ozal, Turkey's deputy prime minister, told the meeting that the Turkish authorities were "determined" to continue the stabilization policy on the fullest extent

and that one of their main objectives was to restore civilian administration within a reasonable period of time.

Ozal, who is also in charge of economic planning, said that although the current crash program to combat inflation would continue to have priority, Turkey plans to gradually give emphasis to other objectives such as job creation, investment and the promotion of exports.

But the Turkish official pointed out that it could take "a couple of years" before the country's stabilization program could show concrete results.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of P.T.T.	Supply of automatic alarm system and fire-fighting equipment at the satellites stations in Riyadh, Jeddah and Taif	13/400/401	1000	Nov. 1
Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Sinking of four ordinary wells in the Central Province (first group)	16/1	500	Nov. 8
" " "	Sinking of four ordinary wells in the Central Province (fifth group)	17/1	500	Nov. 9
" " "	Sinking of five tube wells in Jizan area (first group)	18/1	500	Nov. 10
" " "	Extension to water project in Qassim region	26/8	600	Nov. 11
Directorate General of Girls Education, Riyadh	Construction of school buildings in the Eastern Province and Abha	7	1500	Nov. 2
Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Operation and maintenance of electrical, plumping works at some schools of the region	13	100	Nov. 4
" " "	Completion of school buildings in some areas	14	100	Nov. 3

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 28TH OCTOBER, 1980 — 19TH D. HILJAH 1400

### 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
4	Pep Sky	Barber	Onions/General	21.10.80
5	Kota Timur	O.C.E.	General/Fr. Stuffs/Iron	26.10.80
7	Eastern Saga	Algezirah	Soyabean meal/Flour	18.10.80
8	Kubbar	Alassada	Ctr/Rice/Flour/Vehicles	26.10.80
9	Maldivian Trader	O. Trade	Ldg. Scrap iron	21.10.80
18	Odysseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	11.10.80
21	Pereira Deca	Gulf	Flour/General	24.10.80
22	Barber Nara	Barber	Contra/Vehicles/General	27.10.80
24	Svanur	Abdullah	Reefer	27.10.80
30	Ocean Sky	Alfreza	Reefer/General	10.10.80
31	Magdalena	O.C.E.	Reefer	24.10.80
35	Hellenic Explorer	Alpha	Containers	26.10.80
36	Leninskiy Iskry	A.E.T.	To load empties	27.10.80
38	AI Riyadh	O. Trade	Barley/W. netting	27.10.80
39	Monsone Universal	A.A.	Barley	25.10.80
40	Novi T	O.C.E.	Reefer	24.10.80
42	Char Hoong	Abdullah	Ctr/Plywood/Steel	27.10.80

## DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS ON 19.12.1400 — 28

### 1980 — CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
1	Chi Yuen	Gosabi	Barley	26.10.80
5	Maritime Leader	AI Seada	Soda Ash	27.10.80
9	Antzoulieta	Kanoo	Gen/Cont/Price	22.10.80
10	Stove Transporter	Gulf	Steel Pipes	27.10.80
14	New Crest	AI Seada	Tires/Cylinders	26.10.80
15	Robin Hood	U E P	Rice/Gen	23.10.80
16	Plotino	Kanoo	General	27.10.80
17	Strathtick	Kanoo	Cement Silo Vessel	28.10.77
21	Arabian Lulush	Barber	Steel Pipes	26.10.80
28	Kasuga Maru	Gulf	General	27.10.80
30	Prof. Mierzejewski	Gulf	Bulk Cement	24.10.80
36	Primavera (D.B.)	S M C	Bagged Cement	26.10.80
38	Ever Trust	Gosabi		



(C.P. photo)  
CLASSIC CAR SHOW: At the Classic Car Show 1980, held in London recently, many restored and faithfully reproduced classic cars (picture) of the past were on show

## Sterling best investment among major currencies

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The pound sterling has been by far the best investment among the major currencies since the big oil price increases beginning in mid-1979, the American Amex bank said.

In its monthly monetary survey, the bank said that the return on one-month sterling deposits amounts to 24.6 per cent a year in terms of American dollars, compared to 12.9 per cent on Eurodollar deposits.

The pound now is at its highest levels in five and one-half years. The better performance of sterling in comparison with currencies of other countries profiting from their own energy sources — such as Canada and the Netherlands — was attributed to the abolition of exchange controls, an improvement in the balance of payments and a tight-money policy.

The bank said that this confidence in sterling will be maintained if British authorities do not lower British interest rates before the growth in the money supply is controlled.

Given the energy situation's continued domination of money markets, the bank said the outlook was good for the Canadian dollar. Meanwhile, in 1981, the Dutch florin might profit more from natural gas in 1981, as gas prices are aligned with oil.

In addition, Amex foresees progress for currencies such as the Australian dollar and the Norwegian crown as a result of the flow of

capital onto their respective countries' stock exchanges and increased direct foreign investments.

Meanwhile in Frankfurt, the persistently weak West German deutschemark fell Monday to 1.8780 marks per dollar, its lowest level in more than six months. The dollar had been quoted at 1.8713 marks Friday and at 1.8627 marks Thursday.

Sources in financial circles attributed the currency's growing weakness to recent statements implying a forthcoming relaxation of the West German monetary policy.

These hints came at a time when Bonn, along with Switzerland, already has the lowest interest rates among major currencies. Analysts however said the mark should stabilize in the long run because of low inflation and the anticipated improvement in the current account trade balance in 1981.

In New York, a share price fell Monday in Wall Street, where the index of industrial averages closed at 931.65, down 11.94 points compared with Friday. Business was moderate. About 34,644,000 shares changed hands. The continuing rise of interest rates dominated the market throughout the session. Fears of seeing inflation worsen following the fresh growth of supply last week had more effect than the good news concerning the recovery of production in the United States.

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KUWAIT: Oil ministry official Monday denied a London newspaper report that

## GM loses \$567m in 3rd quarter; record for any U.S. company

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP) — General Motors Corp., lost \$567 million in the third quarter of the year, a record for any U.S. company, GM said Monday. The loss amounted to \$1.95 per common share. In the same quarter last year, the world's biggest automaker earned \$21.4 million, or 6 cents per share.

Sales in the quarter fell 10 per cent from \$13.3 billion to \$12 billion. The previous record three-months loss, recorded by U.S. steel corp. in the fourth quarter of 1979, was \$562 million.

GM's loss for the first nine months of the year, en route to its first losing year since 1971, was \$2.86 per share compared with profits of \$8.58 per share in the same period of 1979. Sales for the nine months fell 17 per cent from \$50.2 billion to \$41.5 billion.

GM actually lost \$953 million for the quarter and \$1.53 billion for the first nine months, but tax credits were taken of \$386 million for the third quarter and \$703 million for the nine months.

In effect, those are refunds for taxes paid in 1977. U.S. tax laws permit companies to apply losses against profits earned in three previous years and claim a credit for taxes paid in those years.

Wall Street analysts generally had figured GM's loss to be about what it reported — Harvey Heimbach of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc. had predicted a \$2.00 per share third-quarter loss back in August, for example.

GM is the first company to report third-

quarter results in what will be the auto industry's most disastrous year in history. Most analysts expect the big three companies to lose more than \$4 billion.

The third quarter is always the worst for U.S. automakers, even in the most profitable year, because of the expense of changing plants for the next model year's cars and summer sales lull.

In addition to that usual reason for a slow quarter, GM chairman Thomas A. Murphy and president Elliott M. Estes said in a statement that results were hurt by, among other things, the recession, the shift to lower-profit-margin small cars and inflation.

Meanwhile, the West German automobile firm Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) plans to meet competition, particularly from Japan, by installing 300 of the most advanced robots in the world to improve productivity, a company official said in London Monday.

At the annual BMW press dinner, Hans-Joachim Schoenbeck said automation could be expanded over the next 18 months.

He also said that there would always be a market for "individualistic" cars, despite the prediction that there will be only about six car companies left by the year 2000.

"I dare to predict that if manufacturers of individualistic cars pulled out of business today, there would still be demand for their products for the rest of this century," Schoenbeck said.

He attributed this consumer preference to the natural tendency for buyers to seek increasingly better quality, or "to trade up."

## BRIEFS

TOKYO: Japan and the Soviet Union Tuesday signed an agreement here to post observers on each other's whale factory ships operating in the Southern Hemisphere. The accord covers the whaling season in the early part of next year. The two countries also set minke whale quotas in the Southern Hemisphere at 312 each. This means a drop of 159 for Japan and 759 for the USSR.

MONTRÉAL: Noranda Mines of Canada believes industrial uses of gas plasmas could be marketed soon. In a few years' time, industry may be using plasmas of nitrogen, argon and helium with energy ratings 39 greater than that of steam, the firm says. The company has been researching such plasmas for six years. Future applications would probably include underwater welding, high power electricity schemes, metalworking and heat generation.

DETROIT: The United Auto Workers (UAW) will shortly launch an advertising campaign for protection against car imports, the initial phase costing \$200,000. The main theme will be that these imports have thrown American car workers out of jobs. The union and the Ford company have put forward proposals for curbing imports, and the federal international trade commission is expected to make a statement on these suggestions in November.

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United Enterprises Dammmam

## Notice to Consignees

We are pleased to announce the ETAs of the undermentioned vessels at Dammmam Port.

VESSEL	E.T.A.	CARGO
PASEWALK 6/80	25-10-80	Cont. & Gen.
WASHU	28-10-	

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أسعار العملات الدولية

## EXCHANGE RATES

### U.S. \$ الدولار

Interbank Spot Dollar  
Middle Rates at London

	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
US Dollar	2.4285 - 2.4308	2.4285 - 2.4308	2.4285 - 2.4308	2.4285 - 2.4308	2.4285 - 2.4308
Australian Dollar	1.1495 - 1.1510	1.1495 - 1.1510	1.1495 - 1.1510	1.1495 - 1.1510	1.1495 - 1.1510
Austrian Schilling	UNAVAIL	UNAVAIL	UNAVAIL	UNAVAIL	UNAVAIL
Belgian Franc	38.9942	39.0471	39.0471	39.0471	39.0471
W. Germany	4.3295 - 4.3318	4.3295 - 4.3318	4.3295 - 4.3318	4.3295 - 4.3318	4.3295 - 4.3318
Canadian Dollar	1.52158	1.52158	1.52158	1.52158	1.52158
Danish Krone	5.611319	5.611319	5.611319	5.611319	5.611319
French Franc	24.9454 - 25.00	24.9454 - 25.00	24.9454 - 25.00	24.9454 - 25.00	24.9454 - 25.00
Belgian C.	20.10 - 20.12	20.10 - 20.12	20.10 - 20.12	20.10 - 20.12	20.10 - 20.12
Denmark	5.7615 - 5.7635	5.7615 - 5.7635	5.7615 - 5.7635	5.7615 - 5.7635	5.7615 - 5.7635
Japan	115.23 - 115.42	115.23 - 115.42	115.23 - 115.42	115.23 - 115.42	115.23 - 115.42
Norway	4.62655 - 4.62665	4.62655 - 4.62665	4.62655 - 4.62665	4.62655 - 4.62665	4.62655 - 4.62665
Austria	6.41833	6.41833	6.41833	6.41833	6.41833
Canada	1.7176 - 1.7175	1.7176 - 1.7175	1.7176 - 1.7175	1.7176 - 1.7175	1.7176 - 1.7175
Spain	5.7235 - 5.7253	5.7235 - 5.7253	5.7235 - 5.7253	5.7235 - 5.7253	5.7235 - 5.7253
Finland	3.7180 - 3.7190	3.7180 - 3.7190	3.7180 - 3.7190	3.7180 - 3.7190	3.7180 - 3.7190
Greece	43.00 - 43.10	43.00 - 43.10	43.00 - 43.10	43.00 - 43.10	43.00 - 43.10

### £ (STERLING) الجنيه

Late Spot Sterling Rates  
at London

	October 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
USA	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375
Canada	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062
Switzerland	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420
W. Germany	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765
Denmark	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600
Netherlands	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050
Belgium	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25
Sweden	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100
Denmark	13.8000 - 14.0700	13.8000 - 14.0700	13.8000 - 14.0700	13.8000 - 14.0700	13.8000 - 14.0700
Spain	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700
Italy	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05
Portugal	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85
Austria	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150
Japan	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00
Ireland	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340

	October 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
USA	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375
Canada	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062
Switzerland	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420
W. Germany	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765
Denmark	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600
Netherlands	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050
Belgium	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25
Sweden	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100
Spain	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700
Italy	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05
Portugal	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85	12.75 - 12.85
Austria	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150	7.88150
Japan	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00	51.93 - 52.00
Ireland	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340	1.2225 - 1.2340

### £ (STERLING) الجنيه

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at London

	October 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
USA	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375	2.4285 - 2.4375
Canada	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062	2.2050 - 2.2062
Switzerland	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420	4.1340 - 4.1420
W. Germany	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765	4.4755 - 4.5765
Denmark	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600	10.5500 - 10.5600
Netherlands	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050	4.2040 - 4.2050
Belgium	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.25
Sweden	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100	10.3000 - 10.3100
Spain	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700	2.1875 - 2.1700
Italy	182.55 - 183.05	182.55 - 183.05	18		

As Merdeka Cup continues

## Burma hold S.Korea

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 28 (R) — Underdog Burma held South Korea to a 1-1 draw here Monday in the Merdeka soccer tournament, denting the Koreans' hopes of a place in Sunday's final.

The South Koreans, lying second in the eight-nation table, opened the scoring in the 31st minute after an assault on the Burmese goal which brought three quick corners. The third corner, taken by fullback Park Sang Klan, was powerfully headed towards goal by Chow Kwan Jup. Moving in from the left, midfielder Kim Thae Whan hooked the ball home past the unsighted Burmese goalkeeper.

The South Koreans sat back on their goal as the Burmese came more into the game.

## Steroid ban hits Spaniard

LONDON, Oct. 28 (R) — An 'oversight' by Spanish runner Rosa Colorado has resulted in her being banned from competition following a positive dope test, the international Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) said Monday.

IAAF general secretary John Holt said in a statement that a dope test taken at the Women's World 400 meters Hurdles Championship at Sittard, Netherlands, in August had detected the presence of an anabolic steroid.

Holt said enquiries by the Spanish Athletic Federation had shown that Colorado had fractured a finger in a fall six weeks before the Sittard championships.

She had been treated by her local doctor who had given her three injections of a drug containing steroids.

"The IAAF is fully satisfied with the statement by the Spanish Athletic Federation that the athlete was being treated for a fractured finger joint and was not seeking to gain an unfair advantage by taking steroids," Holt said.

But "through an oversight" Colorado had failed to state that she had received the injections.

But despite the fact that Colorado had not deliberately cheated, the IAAF added: "There can be no dispensation for any athlete who has used or been administered forbidden drugs."

However, Holt told Reuters that in the circumstances it was likely that Colorado would be reinstated after serving the minimum suspension of 18 months required by IAAF rules.

In March, this year the IAAF Council aroused strong criticism by allowing five East European women athletes to return to competition in time for the Moscow Olympics, despite the fact that they had served only a 10-month suspension for taking steroids.

Early in the second half after a number of attacks down both flanks, their speedy winger Maung Win was heavily brought down inside the penalty box.

Defender Aung Than rammed the spot kick home. Both sides committed themselves to all-out attack for the remainder of the game, but though shots rained in on both goalkeepers, the winner would not come.

In a second game Monday, Kuwait lost to Malaysia 2-1, with a halftime score showing the Kuwaitis up 1-0.

Abdel Abas Abdul Rahman scored the only goal for Kuwait in the 44th minute. For Malaysia, it was Mokhtar Dahari who rocketed a shot home first, in the 61st minute. In the 70th minute, Zulkifli Hamzah scored the winner.

The greatest disappointment for the local fans has been the Kuwaiti side, who were fancied as finalists following their Asian Cup win last month. However, the Gulf state unexpectedly sent its national youth squad, with an average age of 20, and the youngsters have lost every game.

The number of B-grade teams playing in the 24th Merdeka tournament has not escaped the notice of the local press or the fans, who were hoping to weigh up Malaysia's World Cup qualifying prospects as South Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia and Thailand play together in a regional eliminator next April.

The leading English-language daily, the *New Straits Times*, described the tournament as an embarrassment. The paper said in an editorial that the Football Association of Malaysia (FAM) unblushingly ignored its own 'first teams only' rule and accepted second stringers.

## Bedel ousted by unknown

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AFP) — Frenchman Dominique Bedel crashed to a shock three-set defeat against unknown Austrian Filip Krajkic in the first round of the Courtrai Open Tennis Tournament here Monday.

The French number-three appeared to be cruising to an easy victory when he took the first set 6-1. But the Austrian, unranked in Austria's top ten players, stormed back to take the second set 6-3 and then clinched the match at 6-4 in the third.

Britain's veteran, 37-year-old left-hander Mark Cox also dropped the first set when he played the promising Frenchman Bernard Fritz but thereafter he settled down to take second set to love and the third 6-3.

Spanish newcomer Miguel Mir also had to go the full distance before he eliminated stubborn Ettore Vattuone of Italy. In fact Mir looked as if he might be a first-round victim when, after dropping the first set 5-7 he had to fight his way through a second set tie-break. He survived and cruised home relatively comfortably in the third 6-3.



BUSTER MOTTRAM ; who advanced in the Seiko tournament seen in action during the U.S. Open this year.

## Seiko tourney win for Lendl

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AFP) — No. 3 seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia easily disposed of Francisco Gonzalez of Puerto Rico 6-3, 7-6 on the opening day of the third \$300,000 Seiko World Tennis at Tokyo's Yoyogi gymnasium Tuesday.

A total of 32 world's topflight men players are taking part in the six day tournament vying for the \$48,000 first prize money for the singles and \$14,400 for the doubles.

The 20-year-old Czech net ace Lendl got off to a flying start, breaking Gonzalez's service in the first game of the first set. Lendl again broke Gonzalez's service in the ninth game to take the set 6-3. The second set saw the two players keep the service and it went into a tie breaker. Lendl whipped Gonzalez 7-5 in the tie breaker and took the match.

Other First Round results: Brian Teacher bt. Rod Frawley (Australia) 7-6 6-7, 6-4; Eliot Telcher (US) bt Mel Purcell (US) 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Victor Amaya, no. 8 seed, (US) at Louk Sanders (Netherlands) who entered the tournament after winning the qualifying tournament, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3; Buster Mottram (Britain) bt Terry Moor (US) 7-5, 2-6, 6-5.

Meanwhile in Cologne, West Germany, Leo Palin, Finland's No. 1 tennis player, succumbed in three sets to veteran Australian Colin Dibley in the first day of the Cologne Grand Prix tournament here.

The big-serving, 26-year-old Australian dropped the first set 7-6, but rallied to take the second and third sets 6-3.

New Zealand's No. 2 Russel Simpson beat Italian Gianni Occhipi in straight sets 6-3, 6-4 while Andrew Patson of Zimbabwe downed 4th-ranked New Zealander Onny Parui 6-3, 6-4.

Andres Gimenez of Spain out-fought Swiss Iwan Du Pasquier in an exciting match 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

By David Minthorn

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP) — Starting at age 7, Russian children are being groomed for the Olympics in intensive, year-round training programs at Moscow's newest junior sports school.

Two hundred girl gymnasts, hand-picked by talent scouts in second grade at Moscow elementary schools, are working out at least four times a week for three hours a session at a high-rise glass and concrete building called the Children's Sports Palace.

tiny girls in leotards being drilled on the



EXPERT: Flying over the vault at the Moscow Olympics, gold medalist from the Soviet Union Alexander Dityatin earned a perfect 10 in the exercise. Now, gymnasts in the U.S.S.R. model themselves after such heroes as Dityatin at the numerous sports programs and schools the Kremlin has been developing specifically for Olympic competition.

Balance beam or uneven bars by former Soviet Olympic team candidates. These neophytes are regarded as Olga Korbut and Nelli Kim of future Olympics, and the strain of potential greatness shows in their grimaces of concentration as coaches bark instructions.

Track and field, swimming, fencing and tennis are the other sports disciplines being taught to about 1,500 adolescent and teenaged boys and girls by the school's staff of 50 coaches.

"We're starting the run-up for the 1984

By Soviet talent scouts

## Kids hustled into sports programs

Olympics right now," Georgi Zalkin, the school director, said in an official publication about the program. His charges hone skills in dozens of tournaments throughout the Soviet Union. The best practice six days a week and compete practically every Sunday.

"We haven't produced any Soviet Olympic team members yet because the school is too new, but that's our goal," deputy director Leonid Bibi said during a tour of the

As the newest and best-equipped of Moscow's 179 elite junior athletic centers, the Children's Sports Palace will get the cream of

toward becoming a "state athlete" eligible for government subsidies to train full time. Parents are not known to refuse permission for their offspring to train at the Children's Sports Palace. "They are anxious to have the children develop themselves in all directions," said Vlto Kiselev, another deputy director.

"We have many more applicants than space to train them all," added Kiselev, stressing the prestige of the facility.

Most of the prospects are picked in competitive tests at elementary schools, but the place also advertises for candidates in Soviet sports newspapers and on television.

Kids who do not pass the entry test continue physical education at elementary schools. "Late bloomers, say at age 14, can still be selected," Kiselev said.

The Children's Sports Palace also has the task of teaching swimming to all third graders in Moscow's Zelinov district, a working class area some five kilometers (three miles) east of Red Square. Specialized training starts at 3 p.m. during the week after regular school classes and continues into the evening.

The facility, probably the largest youth sports school in Europe, has a 64-meter (200 foot) high wing housing air-conditioned training halls for young gymnasts, fencers and tennis players on three floors.

Another wing has a 25-meter indoor pool and a separate shallow pool for teaching beginners. A canteen, auditorium and locker rooms are also part of the complex.

Track and field training is conducted in a glass-walled area with a 200-meter artificial track jumping pits and a weight room.

Outside are several tennis courts and a running track for fair weather training.

The track and field program is the school's largest, with 700 children ranging from 10 to 17. Four hundred kids are in the tennis program and about 200 each in fencing and gymnastics. The gymnastics program for girls only has the youngest candidates starting from age 7.

Every entrant must pass a physical examination, and periodic checkups and medical care are provided by full-time nurses on the staff, the directors said.

"Some strained muscles and bumps and bruises are inevitable, but we haven't had any major injuries," one of the nurses said.

Training takes its toll in plain exhaustion.

Atop the high-rise wing is a section called the "rehabilitation room" where the young athletes recuperate from strenuous sessions, the directors said.

Party slogans decorate the lobby of the sports palace, along with a mural depicting big-muscled athletes in Socialist realism style.

"Youngsters, take the baton of Soviet labor's deeds for the sake of Communism," says one of the slogans in bold red letters, quoting Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

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## Local training begins

**'Adventure' marks start of Jeddah rugby season**

By Laurie Thomas

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — Training started slow one Thursday as Jeddah rugby players continued preparation for their first match of the season, against Taif, on Nov. 20.

As the late arrivals wheeled their way through the surrounding rubbish tips, those already there began clearing the pitch. An abandoned wheel-barrow, car tires, cardboard, assorted tin cans — nothing was spared in clearing the hallowed space which constitutes the J.R.C. ground. A far cry from "Twickenham" or the "Arms Park," but for adherents of the rugby tradition here in Jeddah, no less important.

Team captain Tony Wood explained: "We spent a good deal of time clearing and preparing another pitch, but when we'd finished, the owners decided to develop the land." They promptly dug a deep trench straight across the middle.

The new pitch cleared, two balls appeared and were casually passed between the players as they prepared themselves for the ordeal ahead.

"Shall we get going?" a lone voice called gaily from the main group. The world began, followed almost immediately by the grunts and groans.

It's no joke dragging aching limbs through the soft sand that covers most of the ground, but such was the spirit and determination, a full three minutes passed before anyone broke from the groups for quick breathers. By sheer coincidence, the same stalwart who, in pre-training talk accused Muhammad Ali of being at 38, "a mere spring-chicken."

The warm-up finished, and two teams formed for a practice game, but the start was suddenly halted. A strange sound came drifting across the sand. In the distance, truck, its

back wheels spinning wildly, settled comfortably into the soft sand.

"Let's get going, them," called Tony.

Play began. The truck driver continued to spin his wheels wildly. The truck continued to sink into the sand.

The fast moving play went on for some time before someone stopped the game again. "He's given up," said a sympathetic voice. Everyone looked to the truck. The driver, shoulders bowed, was walking away across the sand.

"A game for hooligans played by gentlemen," is how a historian once described the gentle art of rugby. Far from the shores where those words were first voiced, their tradition lives on.

"Let's get him out, lads," called Tony. The driver, hope springing to his eyes, quickly followed the men to his truck. Immediately their ingenuity became clear.

"We'll have to dig!"

Eager hands clawed the offending sand away from the back wheels.

The driver prepared to reverse the truck onto the nearby road. The players prepared to push. "On three, then," cried someone, but the count was delayed.

A curious driver had arrived to observe the proceedings, parking his car directly behind the truck.

"That's not very convenient," observed one of the players, in the courteous tones well-known in rugby circles. The driver, quickly assessing the situation, moved his car. The count began. "One, two, three, heave!"

The sand, unable to resist this new momentum, gave way. The truck rolled free.

The good deed done, the players retired for refreshments, amidst good-humoured jibes



(Photo by Laurie Thomas)

WARM-UP: Local Jeddah rugby players warm up for this season's action. A full game involving those currently training, is set

for Thursday.

about the unfortunate truck-driver, by then

disappearing into the dusty sunset.

The J.R.C. men need this kind of rugged

workout, though, for the next few months will

be hectic. After the opening Taif match,

there's an Aussie/New Zealand challenge to

deal with, then the return with Taif scheduled

for Dec. 11. Running into next year, Riyadh,

B.A.C., and Dhahran R.C. have all booked

provisional slots in the J.R.C. calendar.

Since the club was formed two years ago, Tony Wood has been working on the idea of

forming a Saudi League, but cites the obvious

problem.

"With the necessary traveling, it works out

very expensive for the players. It would be

nice to have the same kind of sponsorship the

football league has, and naturally I would be

very interested to know of any company who would be willing to sponsor us."

For those not yet initiated into rugby in Jeddah, this coming Thursday would be the time to get down to the training session. Tony is planning a full game to start the final phase of the build-up to the Taif opener.

Anyone interested in going along should get details from him at 6825625.

**Fans mourn dead boxer**

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 28 (AP) — Argentina boxing fans Monday mourned former world light heavyweight champion Victor Galindez, killed in a freak accident during what he had hoped would be his debut as an auto racing driver.

The 31-year-old Galindez was to lie in state Monday at Luma Park Stadium in Buenos Aires, scene of his many boxing triumphs. Burial was scheduled for Tuesday.

The accident occurred Sunday when Galindez and veteran Argentine driver Nito Lizeviche were walking to the pits after their touring racing car had broken down on a circuit at the town of 25 de Mayo, 200 miles southwest of Buenos Aires.

Another car, driven by Marcial Feijoo, also an Argentine, spun off the track, overturned and struck Galindez and Lizeviche, killing them instantly. Feijoo was hospitalized with what were described as "serious" injuries and his co-driver, Juan Buesolo, was treated for shock.

The race was to have been the start of a motor racing career for Galindez, who was serving as Co-driver for Lizeviche in the Chevrolet, which dropped out early in the race due to mechanical difficulties.

**Top goalscorers**

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Leading First Division goalscorers after Saturday's English League soccer matches (tabulate under league, league cup, total):

Justin Fashanu, Norwich	8 3 11
Garry Birles, Manchester United	6 3 9
Gary Shaw, Aston Villa	7 2 9
Kenny Dalglish, Liverpool	5 3 8
Bob Latchford, Everton	5 3 8
John Wark, Ipswich	7 1 8
Peter Eastoe, Everton	7 1 8

**Surprise win by Adams in snooker match**

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, Oct. 28 (R) — Malta's Joe Grech was surprisingly beaten 4-3 Lewis Adams of New Zealand in his second round-robin match in the world amateur snooker championship here Tuesday.

Adams led by three frames to one before Grech, the Maltese snooker and billiard champion, levelled at 3-3. But it was the New Zealander who triumphed in the tense final frame, potting a difficult pink when trailing 63-61 to set up an easy black and the match. No. 2 seed Stephen Newbury, the Welsh champion, collected his first victory when he thrashed Lou Weng Yew of Singapore 4-0.

Ireland's Ray Burke and Eugene Hughes of Northern Ireland found themselves in a strange stalemate situation in the sixth frame of their match. Hughes was leading by three frames to two but trailing 24 points to nine when the referee ordered the frame to be replayed. Eight reds were clustered round the pink over a corner pocket and both players had played a succession of safety strokes. Hughes won the replayed frame for a 4-2 victory.

Monday, Jim Bonner, a 44-year-old Australian who came into the event only as a reserve, and New Zealander David Meredith brought off the first shocks of the world amateur snooker championship here, which started Monday.

Bonner, who gained a place in the championship when Canadian Tom Lee did not turn up, defeated Australian champion Warren Kim 4-3 in their first round match.

In an exciting final frame, the scores were level at 57 apiece with only the colors on the table. Bonner proved the steadier to win the frame 72-62 and take the match.

Meredith, 32, defeated the No. 2 seed, Stephen Newbury of Wales, in another duel which went the full seven frames. Meredith won the decider 36-28 for a 4-3 victory.

**Strike planned over new rule**

MADRID, Oct. 28 (AFP) — The Spanish Football Players Association will be leading a players' strike starting Nov. 10 in the first four divisions of the Spanish Football Championship to protest against a new rule which demands that at least two players under 20 years old be on second and lower division teams.

The association claims the rule is unconstitutional and not in the interests of professional football players, who often finish their careers in the lower divisions.

Most of the 75 clubs concerned were in favor of the strike, the association reported. The association's strike committee will be meeting on Nov. 30.

Among First Division clubs, players from Valencia, Seville, Bilbao and St. Sebastian have come out for the strike while Real Madrid and Atletico are for legal moves.

This is the second strike movement in Spanish football. The first was in March, 1979.

**Australia squad named**

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 28 (R) — Melbourne striker Jamie Paton is included in Australia's soccer party for a five-week tour of Europe, announced Monday.

Paton and his clubmate Gary Cole have given Heideberg the most explosive strike force in the National League. Cole has scored 21 and Paton 15 of their 45 goals.

The other new name in the squad is John Spain, a Sydney midfielder.

But for the red manager Rudi Gutendorf has kept faith with the players who shaped well against England and Northern Ireland a few months ago. Winger Peter Sharpe, who scored in all four matches, is expected to tax defenses with his impressive speed.

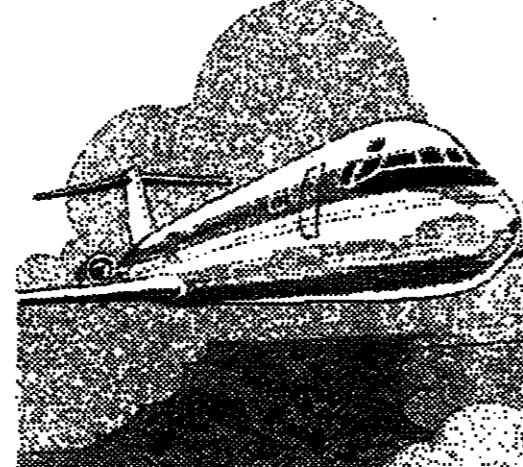
The team will play in Greece, England, Italy, Austria and Israel.



It's a 480,000-mile round-trip to the lunar landscape—quite a journey.

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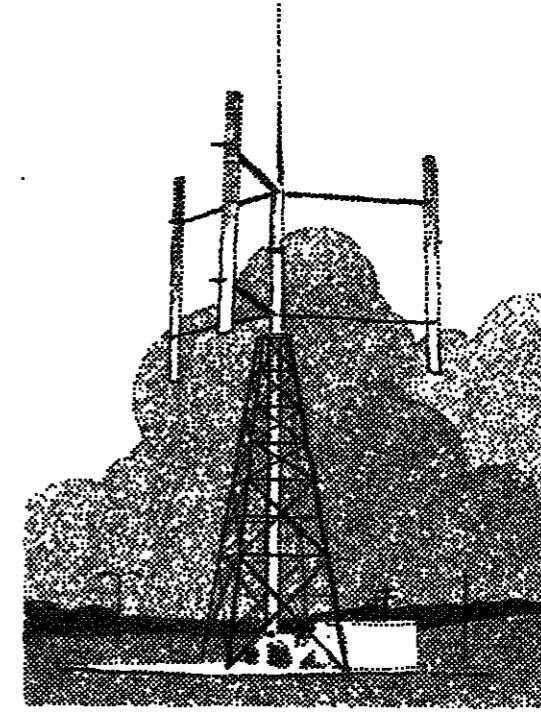
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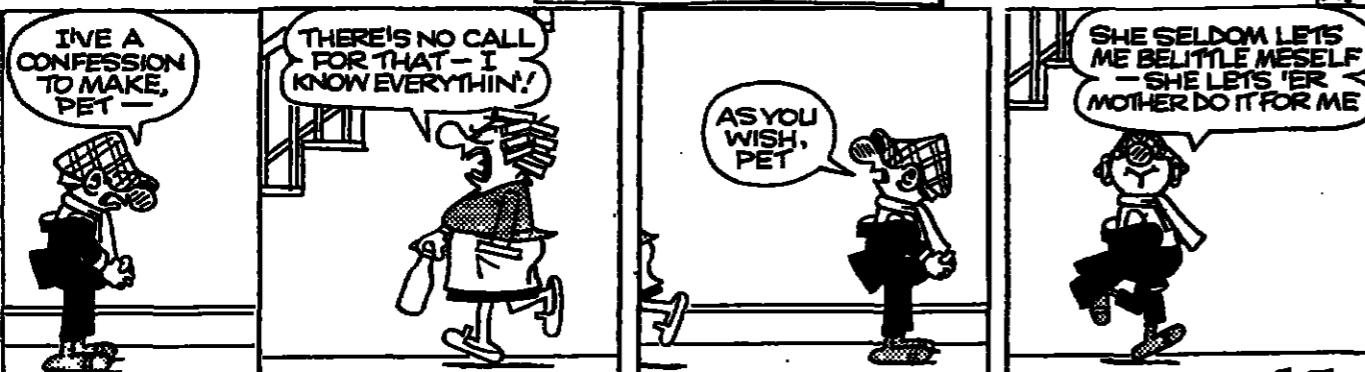
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HAGAR



SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



## arab news CALENDAR

DHARAN TV

9:00 Children's Show  
10:00 English Education  
10:30 The Hardy Boys  
12:00 News  
16:00 College Football

Scene Street No. 1269  
How to save a choking victim  
10:30 VOC Magazine  
11:00 Letters  
11:30 Special English: News  
12:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers/  
voices correspondents  
reports background  
features media  
commentary news analysis

Wednesday  
Afternoon Transmissions  
2:00 Opening  
2:01 Holy Quran  
2:05 Gems of Guidance  
2:10 Key to their Success  
2:20 On Islam  
2:30 A Chat and a Song

3:00 NEWS

3:10 Press Review

3:15 Music

3:30 Science Journal

3:30 A Selection of Music

3:40 —

3:50 Closedown

01:00 Closedown

SAUDI ARABIA

On FM at 96 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band

On SW at 11,855 KHz in 25 meter band

On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 262 meter band

Evening Transmissions

9:00 Opening

9:05 Holy Quran

9:15 Gems of Guidance

9:15 Light Music

9:45 Companions of

the Prophet

10:00 A Viewpoint

10:10 Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle

10:30 Sound Sweet and

Songs

11:00 A Leaf from

11:15 Sweet Latin

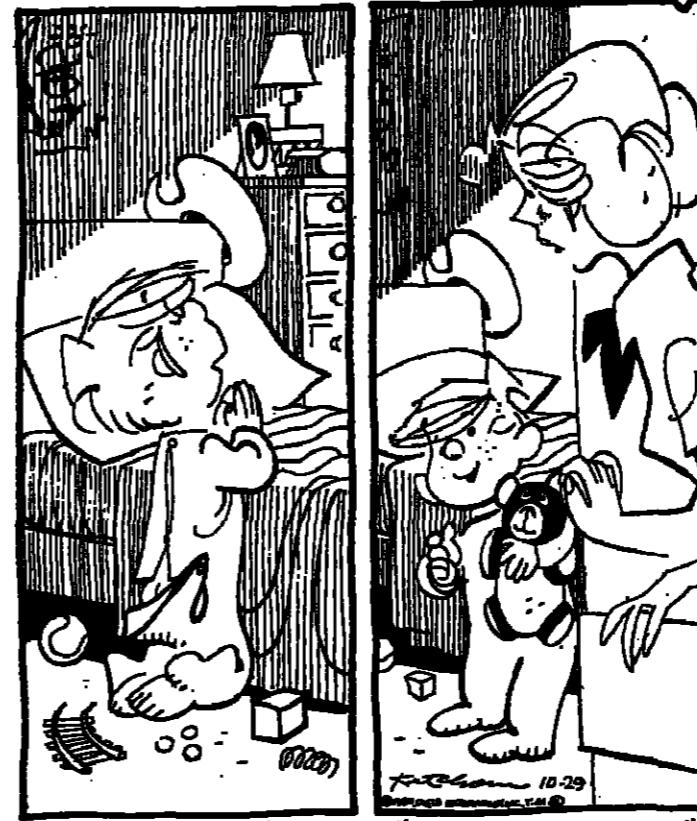
11:45 On Islam

12:00 Concert Choice

12:45 A Rendezvous

with Dreams

## DENNIS the MENACE



"...AND THANKS A LOT. AMEN."  
"HE SAID NOT TO WORRY. HE  
WAS THE SAME WAY WHEN  
HE WAS MY AGE."

## Contract Bridge • B. Jay Becker

## The Correct Discard

South dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH  
♦P 2  
♦K 9 8 2  
♦Q 7 6 4 3  
♦8 4

WEST  
♦A 4 3  
♦6 4  
♦A K 9 5  
♦K J 7 2

EAST  
♦Q J 10 9 8  
♦5  
♦10 8 2  
♦Q 10 9 5

SOUTH  
♦K 7 6  
♦A Q J 10 7 3  
♦J  
♦A 6 3

The bidding:

South West North East  
1 ♠ Dbl 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead — six of hearts.

When you realize that you will wind up as a defender in about half the hands dealt, it becomes obvious that the outcome of many of those deals will depend greatly on how well you and your partner defend.

In most deals, top-notch defense depends much more on partnership cooperation than on individual effort. Each defender should therefore do everything possible to steer his partner in the right direction.

For example, let's say you hold the East hand and South

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gets to four hearts. Declarer wins your partner's trump lead with the ten and returns a low trump to dummy's eight. There is now the question of what to discard at trick two.

This might appear to be an insignificant decision to make, but actually your play could cost you the contract if you make the wrong discard.

Let's assume you discarded either the eight or nine of spades, or the deuce of diamonds or five of clubs.

Then, after declarer played a low diamond to his jack, your partner would win but he'd have a tough time trying to figure out what to play next. He might conclude that his safest return was the ace of spades — and this play would hand South the contract.

The correct discard at trick two is the queen of spades! This is a signal that tells West you have a spade sequence headed by the Q-J-10 and cannot possibly have the king of spades. (If you had a sequence headed by the K-Q-J, you'd signal with the king, not the queen.)

As a consequence of this discard, your partner — knowing that South has the king of spades — would exit with a low club at trick four and declarer would go down one. He would lose one diamond, one club and two spades.

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## Romey's Believe It or Not!



JOHN L. SULLIVAN  
WON THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1869 IN THE LAST OFFICIAL BARE-KNUCKLE FIGHT IN THE U.S. BUT IN 1936 ENDED A BOUT NAMED DANCER SULLIVAN LOST THE FIRST BARE-KNUCKLE TITLE BOUT STAGED IN AMERICA.

DR. JAMES T. CLACK  
OF HADLEY, ALA., IN THE 1940S CONTINUED TO TREAT PATIENTS AND SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE RANDOLPH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ALTHOUGH HE WAS BLIND.

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8:00 NEWS  
8:100 Ovals (Devotional Music)  
9:00 NEWS  
9:05 Music

7:45 Take One  
8:45 Sports Round-up  
9:00 World News  
9:15 Radio Newsreel  
9:30 Farming World  
10:00 Outlook News

10:39 Stock Market Report  
10:43 Look Ahead  
10:45 Ulster in Focus  
11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary

12:15 Talkabout

12:45 Nature Notebook

1:00 World News

1:09 World Today

1:25 Financial News

1:35 Book Choice

1:40 Reflections

1:45 Sports Round-up

2:00 World News

2:09 Commentary

2:15 The Face of England

12:45 Look Ahead

1:00 Ulster in Focus

1:15 World News

1:30 Sports Round-up

1:45 Financial News

1:55 Customs Rules

2:00 NEWS

2:15 Press Review

2:20 On This Day

2:25 This Week in Pakistan

2:40 Music

3:00 Children's Show

3:15 World News

3:30 English Education

3:45 The Hardy Boys

4:00 English Education

4:15 World News

4:30 Religious Program

4:45 Request Music

5:15 Women's World

5:45 Customs Rules

6:00 NEWS

6:15 Press Review

6:20 On This Day

6:25 This Week in Pakistan

6:40 Music

7:00 Children's Show

7:15 World News

7:30 English Education

7:45 The Hardy Boys

8:00 English Education

8:15 World News

8:30 Children's Show

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PAGE 16

International

## Dreams of counter-revolution Plots, poverty fill exile's days

PARIS Oct 28 (AP) — He eases himself onto the single mattress in the tiny garret where he waits in exile with his wife and son.

His wife spreads newspapers on the floor and lays out a simple meal — whatever can be prepared on a hotplate — then apologizes for the modest offering and mumbles curses.

In the background a shortwave radio crackles with news from Tehran of the latest fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Ali Shamsadeh (not his real name), a retired high-ranking army officer and a prominent landowner now being sought by Iran's revolutionary regime, is waiting — along with thousands of other exiled Iranians in Paris — to return to his homeland, to reunite his family, to reclaim his life.

There are some 5,000 Iranian exiles living in Paris. Some are here to save their wealth. Others, who like the elderly Shamsadeh have lost everything, are here to save their lives — and to work to overthrow Iran's revolutionary regime.

"I've come here with the hope that one day I'll go back to my country," he said in a recent interview translated by his son. "I know that one day I'll go back as a soldier, even if I have to fight alone."

Shamsadeh left Iran after a warrant for his arrest was issued. He asked that his real name not be used because relatives remain in Iran.

"Some rich Iranians are living in the

Avenue Foch with governesses for their children," the son said bitterly. But I can show you generals sleeping three to a room."

Shamsadeh has been active in the opposition movement in Paris and has visited Iran to see reported opposition military installations.

"There is nothing, nothing," he said, shaking his head. He described the "bases" as "a building with several Iranian officers." He said he saw about 50 Iranians there.

The two figures who have emerged as leaders of the Iranian opposition, Shapour Bakhtiar, last prime minister under the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and Gen. Gholam Ali Oveissi, both with headquarters in Paris, operate radio transmitters out of Baghdad, Iraq, and have been reported to have sizeable bases in Iraq, though this has not been confirmed.

Shamsadeh says he has lost confidence in both of them. Bakhtiar lacks the strength of a military man, he says. Oveissi, once considered among exiles to have the backing of the deposed royal family, moves among the same people who surrounded the deposed Shah, Shamsadeh claims. He calls them incapable.

He has turned down offers to work with Oveissi at a comfortable income, placing his hopes in Gen. Bahram Arifan, a chief of staff under the Shah in the late 1960s and now an elderly, still little-known fig-



Bakhtiar : Exiles find him weak

ure without substantial backing or money.

He complains the opposition, with its many factions, has been unable to organize under a single head.

"I see only people around me waiting for other powers to do something," he said. "As a patriot I don't believe in a foreign government like Iraq doing something. Even if Iraq changes the regime of Khomeini, there will be no pride for me to return and work."

For now, he and his family string together the remnants of an interrupted life, their dignity and endless hope still somehow intact.

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AFP) — A total of 29 candidates have entered the April 1981 French presidential race but the three main ones have decided on a wait-and-see policy. They are President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac.

It was well known that Giscard d'Estaing would make his announcement of standing again as late as possible so that the authority of his post, especially on the international scene, would not be weakened by a too early intervention in the campaign.

On Sunday Mitterrand and Chirac also decided to remain on the sidelines. Both of them, it is true, face rivals within their own parties who have already announced their candidacy — Michel Rocard (Socialist) and Michel Debre (Gaullist).

Mitterrand, addressing a party rally in Marseilles on Sunday, deliberately allowed doubt to remain about his candidacy by saying that he would leave the issue "to the choice of socialists."

His party has a long and elaborate process for nominating its presidential candidate, with a final decision only taken by a special congress in three months time, on Jan. 26.

In other words the socialist leader has many months to gauge his support in the party and to consider the reaction to Rocard's candidacy. Rocard, a relative latecomer to the Socialist Party built up by Mitterrand, is usually looked on as a Social Democrat completely opposed to any union between his party and the Communist Party which Mitterrand has always favored.

Rocard is a senior official in the finance ministry and 50 years old. He said two years ago that he had presidential ambitions and was prepared to take over from Mitterrand, who is 64 and is marked by two previous unsuccessful presidential campaigns in 1965 and 1974.

Chirac, former premier and at present the mayor of Paris, announced Sunday that he had no intention of making any public statement about the presidential campaign until next January.

The powerful Gaullist Party has so far not decided on how to choose its candidate, but Chirac has already two declared rivals — former Premier Michel Debre who claims to

There was bitter criticism, too, of the regime's slowness to implement last August's hard-won labor agreements as the radicals demanded an on-the-spot showdown with the prime minister, hinting also at the possibility of a general strike.

In this atmosphere, independent union leader Lech Walesa and his moderates found themselves in a minority. Their appeals for reasonableness to the Solidarity union leadership got no response. Walesa had earlier spent 90 minutes with the prefect of Gdansk, after which he put forward the idea that Solidarity should send a delegation to see the prime minister in Warsaw on Thursday and "invite" him back to Gdansk.

His suggestion initially seemed to find favor with the committee, who at that point were less intent on creating a deadlock than finding a solution that would allow both sides not to lose face. But just an hour later the vote was carried. Abruptly the "invitation" had been assumed the tone of an ultimatum.

The Solidarity committee's resolution, moreover, implied that a strike could be called.

### China, Thais at odds on Cambodia solution

PEKING, Oct. 28 (AFP) — Communist China and Thailand apparently still disagree over how to move toward a settlement of the Cambodian crisis, following Thai Premier Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda's talks here with his counterpart Zhao Ziyang.

Observers drew this impression from statements made by Zhao quoted by New China News Agency (NCNA) in a report of the two rounds of talks the two men have held since the Thai premier arrived here Monday on an official visit.

Prem also met here Tuesday afternoon with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Huo Guofeng.

Zhao said the withdrawal of Vietnam's 220,000 troops in Cambodia was "the key or foundation for a solution to the Kampuchea question."

Short of this, a political solution to the Kampuchea issue would simply be out of the question," he said.

Zhao appears to have rejected Prem's suggestion for a "political solution" to the crisis. Peking has so far given military backing to the guerrilla war waged by the Khmer Rouge regime ousted in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops in January 1979.

Observers however noted that Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge government) was not explicitly mentioned in the NCNA account of Zhao's statements. Zhao reportedly reaffirmed Chinese support for "all (Cambodian) patriotic, resistance forces."

Before leaving Bangkok for his visit to China, the Thai premier had announced he planned to put forward "new suggestions" for a possible settlement of the crisis.

Reports from Bangkok had said Prem would urge Peking to end its unconditional support for the Khmer Rouge.

## Key French candidates delay entering '81 race



Mitterrand : Riding his time

be the only "true Gaullist" and 46-year-old Marie-France Garaud, almost unknown to the general public but known as a long-time close adviser to President Georges Pompidou.

### Afghan loses standing

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP) — Tass reported Monday that an Afghan delegate at the Belgrade UNESCO conference was stripped of his standing by the Kabul government for betraying his country.

The Soviet news agency report was the first mention by Moscow's state-controlled media of the speech by Akbar Muhammed Paktiawal on Saturday denouncing Soviet "occupation" of Afghanistan and the Kabul government. The Tass account said Kabul "disavows his speech" but it gave no details about what he said.

Quoting Kabul's statement read to the conference, Tass said Paktiawal's "powers as member of the delegation" were annulled after he "betrayed (his) motherland, renounced Afghan citizenship and asked political asylum in a foreign state."

Paktiawal's speech "by means reflects the stand of the Afghan government," Tass said, adding that Kabul had demanded that the speech be withdrawn from the minutes of the meeting.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazan

My visitor, a little girl, asked me gravely whether my house was haunted. Observing my bewilderment at the question, she kindly explained: "This is London, after all," and she has learned that many houses in London were haunted, and she was most interested in being in one of them. "Don't you believe in ghosts?" she asked. "Aren't they most marvellous? Have you ever seen one?"

I knew that there was no way round disappointing my visitor. "No," I said, "I don't really believe in ghosts." But, trying to make up for her disappointment, I told her a true ghost-story — true, that is, for those who make it their business to investigate such matters. Not for me.

There is in London a 1,200-strong society of long standing whose task is to collect and authenticate hauntings. Most of the stories it receives prove on investigation either fraudulent or honest mistakes. But one story the society stands by very firmly indeed. This is the story of a certain Captain Despere and his family, who moved into a house somewhere in Cheletemham in the year 1882.

After two months in the new place, the little girl in the family, Rose, saw the resident ghost, a lady in widow's weeds who came from the upper story and descended the stairs sedately, then stood by the open fireplace for a while, then moved out to the garden and disappeared.

Rose told the family, and they saw the lady — a woman of punctuality. They invited other people to come and have a look, and the ghost did not mind a bit. Rose herself often tried to speak to the lady, who seemed sometimes on the point of replying, but never did.

The ghost was of such solid appearance that those who did not know thought it was a real lady walking by. At one point the family and some of their friends surrounded the apparition, attempting to prevent from going out into the garden. But it just went through them and disappeared in the same direction as usual.

"All this," I told the by now wide-eyed visitor, "was true according to the most respectable society." But she was still less than satisfied. "You don't really believe in ghosts," she said. "You just told me so."

"I don't know," I said. "Sometimes I think I ought to change my mind." You see, looking at my electricity bill the other day made me wonder whether my house has a whole tribe of ghosts living with us unseen. All that electricity couldn't have been wasted by our small family.

Translated from *Asharq Al Awsat*

## Dollar jostles pound; gold prices open mixed

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The dollar made some early gains against key currencies, including the strong British pound, in morning trading Tuesday. Gold prices were mixed.

Dealers said the dollar looked like continuing to edge up, buoyed by expectations of another increase in the U.S. prime rate soon. High U.S. and Eurodollar interest rates were behind dollar gains posted Friday and Monday.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar slipped to 213 yen, one yen down on Monday's close.

Sterling eased amid continuing speculation of a cut in the Bank of England's key minimum lending rate. The pound has been strong for weeks because of high British interest rates and North Sea oil.

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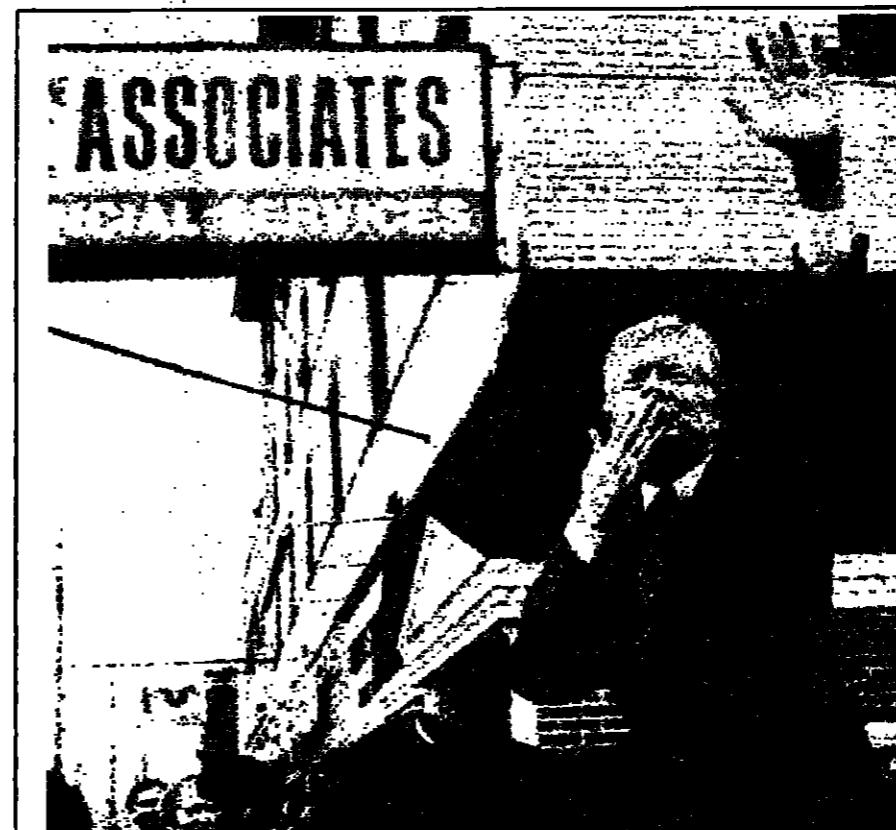
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### From page one

he also pledged to bring SALT II back to the Senate for ratification.

the human rights crusade was muted, though not abandoned, as Carter found himself forced to cooperate with governments which did not meet his standards of liberality.

Born in Plains, Georgia, on Oct. 1, 1924, Carter was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and did post-graduate work in nuclear physics. In the Navy, he was assigned to the nuclear submarine program. He resigned when his father died in 1953 and went home to run the family business.

In 1946 he married the former Rosalynn Smith, who has been one of his closest advisers and most effective campaigners. Unlike most presidential wives, she is often included in consultations on foreign and domestic policy.

Some insiders, referring to the gritty determination behind the sweet Georgia accent, call Rosalynn the "steel magnolia."

Carter ran for governor of Georgia in 1966 and lost, but won on his second try in 1970. Travelling widely on behalf of the